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A

HAND BOOK

OF

INFORMATION

FOR

EMIGRANTS

TO

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BY

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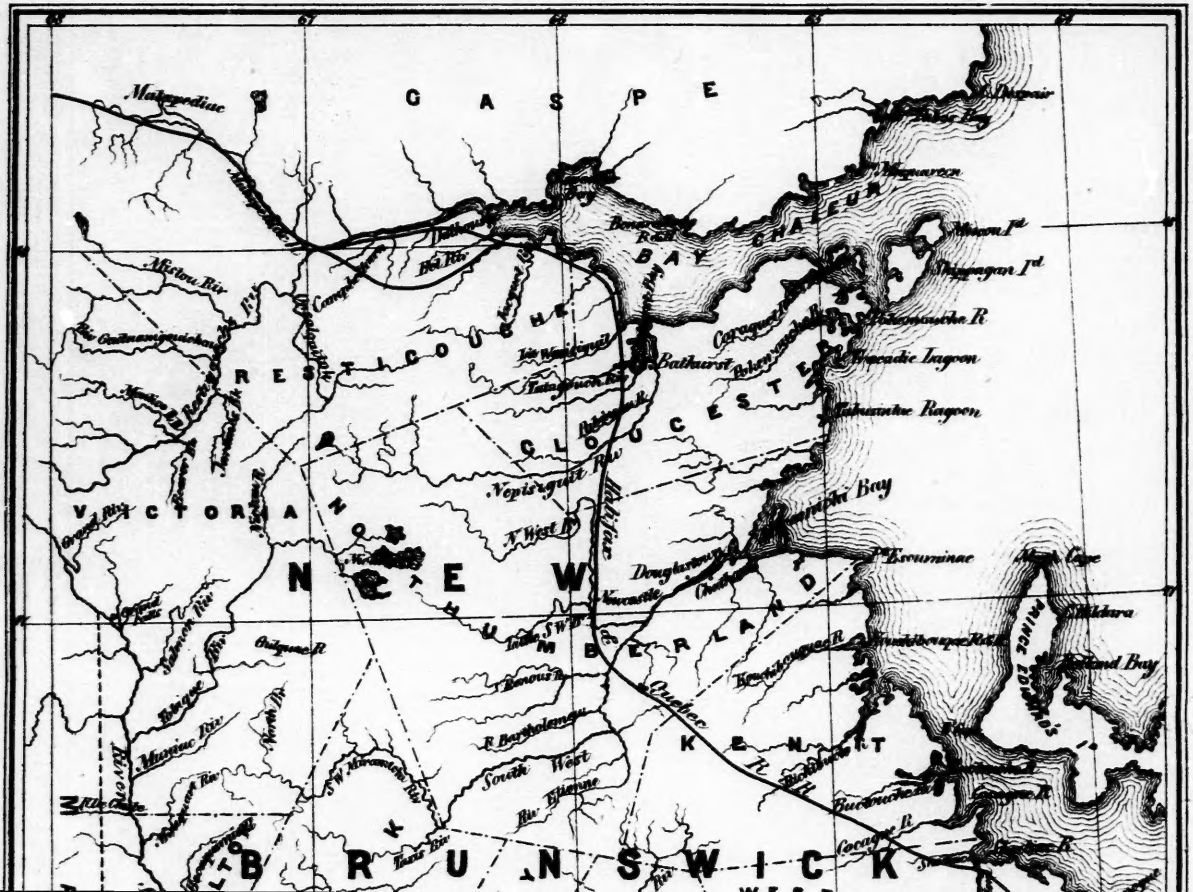
C A S P E
BAY CHALEUR
RESTIGOUCHE
GLOUCESTER
VICTORIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
KENT
NEW BRUNSWICK
Matapediac
Bathurst
Caraquet
Tracadie Lagoon
Miramichi Bay
Escuminac
Richibucto
Buctouche
Shediac
Quebec
Portland Bay
Vepis'guit Riv
Restigouche R
Nepisiguit R
Miramichi R
Richibucto R
Buctouche R
Shediac R
Petitcodiac R
Memramcook R
Tantramar R
Gaspereau R
Kouchibouguac R
Escuminac Cape
Miscou Isd
Miscou Pt
Shippegan Isd
Caraquet R
Tabusintac R
Tabusintac Lagoon
Burnt Church
Douglastown
Newcastle
Chatham
Millerton
Millerton Pt
Portland Bay
Point Escuminac
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Richibucto Cape
Buctouche Pt
Shediac Cape
Shediac Bay
Cocagne R
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Buctouche Bay
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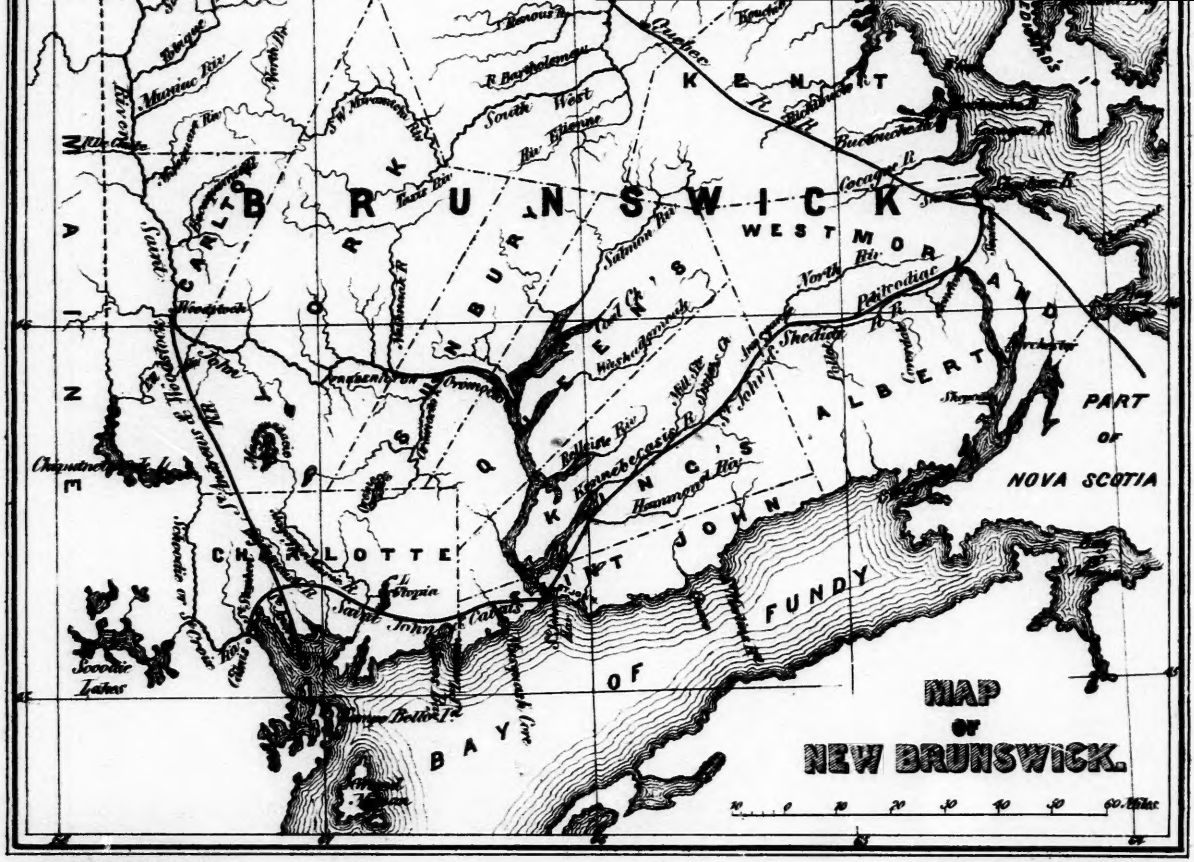
Miramichi Bay
Escuminac Bay
Gaspereau Bay
Chaleur Bay
Bay du Vin
Bay Shediac
Bay Verte
Bay Fundy
Bay Chaleur
Bay Miramichi
Bay Escuminac
Bay Gaspereau
Bay Tabusintac
Bay Caraquet
Bay Shippegan
Bay Miscou
Bay Richibucto
Bay Buctouche


NEW BRUNSWICK
WESTMORLAND
KENT
NORTHUMBERLAND
QUEEN'S
KING'S
ALBERT
CHARLOTTE
ST JOHN
PART OF NOVA SCOTIA
BAY OF FUNDY
MAP OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
HENRY F. PERLEY.
MACLURE, MACDONALD & MACGREGOR, Lith.rs Liverpool Manchester & London

HAND BOOK

OF

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New-Brunswick is situate between the parallels of 45° and 48° North latitude, and the meridians of 63° 45′ and 67° 50′ West longitude. It lies between Nova-Scotia and Canada, with its Eastern front on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its Southern front on the Bay of Fundy, being bounded Westerly by the State of Maine, and on the North by Canada.

The area of New-Brunswick is estimated at 17,677,360 acres, equal to 27,620 square miles. Of this quantity, more than six millions of acres have been already sold or alienated by the Crown, leaving upwards of eleven millions of acres yet to be disposed of. The quantity of good land fit for settlement and yet unsold, is estimated at 7,500,000 acres, of which 250,000 are surveyed for settlers.

The mode of selling Crown Lands is by auction; and sales take place every month in each County. The upset price is three shillings currency per acre, equal to two shillings and five pence sterling, payable one-fourth on the day of sale, and the residue in one, two, and three years, without interest. If the whole amount is paid at the time of sale, the purchaser is entitled to a discount of twenty per cent., which reduces the price to two English shillings per acre. To this must however be added, the expense of survey, three pence currency, equal to 2½d. sterling per acre.

When several persons desirous of becoming actual settlers apply jointly for lots of vacant land, in a locality where no roads exist, they can procure such lots, not exceeding one hundred acres each, and pay for the same in labour on roads to be laid out leading to or through their land. In such cases the applicants pay for the survey of the land, and at the rate

of three shillings currency, equal to 2s. 5d. sterling per acre. The road-work is done at such times and places as are fixed upon by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. No less work is to be done in any one year than will be equal to one-fourth the whole purchase money; and no grant will issue until the purchaser has actually resided on the land for one year, and brought at least ten acres into a state of cultivation.

Professor J. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S., the well-known writer on Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, was employed by the Government in 1849, to make an inspection of New-Brunswick, and report upon its agricultural capabilities. In his report, subsequently published by authority, he thus describes New-Brunswick:—

"Two very different impressions in regard to the Province of New-Brunswick will be produced on the mind of the stranger, according as he contents himself with visiting the towns and inspecting the lands which lie along the seaboard, or ascends the rivers, or penetrates by its numerous roads into the interior of its more central and northern counties.

"In the former case, he will feel like the traveller who enters Sweden by the harbour of Stockholm or Gottenburg, or who sails among the rocks on the west coast of Norway. The naked cliffs, or shelving shores, of granite or other hardened rocks, and the unvarying pine forests, awaken in his mind ideas of hopeless desolation, and poverty and barrenness appear necessarily to dwell within the iron-bound shores.

"A large proportion of the Europeans who visit New-Brunswick, see only the rocky regions which encircle the more frequented harbours of the Province. They must therefore carry away and convey to others very unfavorable ideas, especially of its adaptation to agricultural purposes.

"But, on the other hand, if the stranger penetrate beyond the Atlantic shores of the Province, and travel through the interior, he will be struck by the number and beauty of its rivers, by the fertility of its river islands and intervales, and by the great extent and excellent condition of its roads, and (upon the whole) of its numerous bridges. He will see boundless forests still unreclaimed; but will remark at the same time an amount of general progress and prosperous advancement, which, considering the recent settlement and small revenue of

the Province, is really surprising. If he possesses an agricultural eye, he may discern great defects in the practical husbandry of the Provincial farmer, while he remarks, at the same time, the healthy looks of their large families, and the apparently easy and independent condition in which they live. If he have travelled much in other countries, one thing which will arrest his attention more than all, will be the frequent complaints which meet his ears, of the slowness with which the Province advances, of the condition of its agriculture compared with that of Scotland or England, of the want of capital among its land-possessing farmers, and so on; complaints which would be made regarding New-Brunswick with very much less urgency, were the rate of its own actual progress better known to its inhabitants, and its own rural and economical condition better understood and appreciated.

"For my own part, in taking a general survey of the actual condition of the Province, in connection with the period of its earliest settlement, and with the public revenues it has possessed from time to time as means of improvement, I have been much impressed with the rapid progress it has really made, and with the large amount of social advancement which is everywhere to be seen. The roads, the bridges, the churches, the schools, the colleges, besides the numerous other public institutions, excellent and liberal in themselves, assume a very large magnitude in the eyes of the impartial observer, when it is considered that they have been made, built, or established, and provided for by a population even at present under two hundred thousand souls, less in number than the inhabitants of one of our third-rate English cities, and in the short space of sixty or seventy years. When I have heard natives of New-Brunswick complaining of the slowness with which their Province advanced, I have felt persuaded that the natural impatience of a young people to become great, like that of a young man to become rich, was blinding them to the actual rate at which their country was going forward, a rate so different from what is to be seen in any part of the old world, with the exception of the Island Home from which we all come.

"In justice to New-Brunswick, I must add another remark. In every part of the world it has been my fortune to visit, I have met with numerous individuals who were more or less interested in, and were anxious to promote the agri-

cultural improvement of their native country. But in New-Brunswick, a more general feeling appears to prevail upon this subject among all educated persons, than I have ever met with before.

"In the Province of New-Brunswick, whatever defects its husbandry may exhibit, and they are many, it has been satisfactory to me to find, that a development of its agricultural resources by the improvement of its agricultural practice, and independent of immigration, has begun to manifest itself distinctly. Improved implements, and breeds of cattle and sheep, imported grain and grass seeds, skilful ploughing, the preparation of composts, with experiments in draining, in the use of lime and gypsum, in the growth of green crops and feeding of stock—these and other similar forms of improvement which have come under my notice in the Province, show that there are some at least who not only desire to advance the general condition of its husbandry, but who are aware also of the first steps which ought to be taken to promote this advancement."

In 1845, Commissioners were appointed by Her Majesty's Government to explore and survey the route for a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, across the Province of New-Brunswick. In their report, submitted to Parliament in 1849, signed by Major Robinson, R. E., the Province is thus described:—

"Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New-Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered.

"An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and the Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery, this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

"The lakes of New-Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale, varying up to mountain and valley. It is everywhere, except a few peaks of the highest mountains, covered with a dense forest of the finest growth.

"The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can float away, either to the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down to St. John in the Bay of Fundy.

"Its agricultural capabilities, climate, &c., are described in Bouchette's work, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised."

CLIMATE.

Although the winters of New-Brunswick are somewhat severe, (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada,) yet the climate is exceedingly healthy. Fever and ague are wholly unknown; epidemics, even of a slight nature, are exceedingly rare, and the country is absolutely without an endemic, or disease peculiar to itself.

Professor Johnston in his report says, that the Province has an exceedingly healthy climate. Every medical man he met in the country assured him of this; and the healthy looks, and the numerous families of the natives, of all classes, confirmed these assurances.

On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is much fog during the summer season, but this extends a short distance only into the interior. The City of St. John is frequently wrapped in a dense sea-fog, while the days are bright and cloudless at the distance of a few miles only. In the interior of the Province, the air is much warmer in summer than on the sea-coast; and there is a greater degree of cold in winter.

The ranges of temperature are:—At St. John, on the Bay of Fundy, from 18° below, to 88° above zero.

At Richibucto, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 20° below, to 90° above zero.

At Fredericton, in the interior, from 24° below, to 95° above zero.

The following observations were made on the weather, at an altitude of 132 feet above high water mark in the City of St. John, which is in lat. 45° 16′ North, and long. 66° 4′ West.

In the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, *and* 1851.

Years.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Clear days.	Cloudy days.	Stormy days.	Snow, in inches.	Rain, in inches.
1848	87	– 14	178	116	72	89	48
1849	88	– 15	200	124	41	46	37.6
1850	84	– 6	194	112	59	117	33
1851	85	– 18	181	124	66	43	40

There are not more than four snow-storms in any one year, in which over a foot of snow falls at any one time; and snow-storms rarely last more than two days. In England, nine inches of snow, when melted, average one inch of water; in New-Brunswick, seventeen inches melted, average one inch of water. The snow is therefore twice as light, or dry, as that of England.

COURSE OF THE SEASONS.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas.—In January, as in the other North American Colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds four feet on the average in the Northern portion of the Province, and three feet in the Southern portion. In March, the sun acquires much power, and the snows begin to melt. In the cleared country the snow disappears in April, and Spring ploughing commences. Seed-time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April until the end of May. In June, the apple trees are in full blossom; in July, wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and in abundance; haying then begins. In August, early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September, oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The Autumn is long, and the weather is then delicious; this is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November; but when not wet, the weather is fine

and pleasant; the rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and in December winter fairly sets in.

From numerous returns which were furnished to Professor Johnston from all parts of the Province, the following facts were deduced. The average interval between the earliest sowing and latest ploughing,—or mean length of Summer—is six months and twenty-two days. Of this period, the growth of wheat and crops of Spring corn, requires an average of three months and seventeen days. After reaping the corn crops, there is generally about seven weeks clear for ploughing before winter sets in. Before the average sowing time in Spring, there is usually about six weeks, during which ploughing and other preparatory treatment of the land can be carried on.

The number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer, is notoriously very great; and in those parts of the United Kingdom where the soil is of a peculiarly tenacious character, it not only shortens the period during which the work of preparing the land can be done, but it also makes it heavier and more difficult to do. But in New-Brunswick the climate is more steady and equable. Rains do not so constantly fall; and when they do descend, the soils in most parts of the Province are so porous that they readily pass through. The out-door operations of the New-Brunswick farmer are less impeded by rain, and the disposable time he possesses compared with that of the British farmer, is really not to be measured by the number of days at the disposal of each, but by the number of days during which each can work out of doors.

The severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep into the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other, to a considerable depth; so that when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed.

An Ayrshire farmer settled in New-Brunswick, whose long experience with Scottish agriculture entitles his opinion to much weight, says:—"The frost of winter leaves the land in a very pliable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account, I believe, a pair of horses could work as much land here, under a given rotation, as they would in Scotland."

Though the period for out-door labour is shorter in New-Brunswick—as it is in Canada, Maine, and the Northern States—than in England, or in parts of Scotland, yet the action of winter upon the soil is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage. There is nothing therefore in the length of the winter of New-Brunswick, or the shortness of its summer, which ought, where time is diligently employed and its value known, to interfere seriously with the progress of out-door operations, or to add materially to the expenses of arable cultivation.

The manner in which all root-crops thrive in the Province is really remarkable, and the frost is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about, by opening and pulverizing the soil. By tables of produce heretofore published, it has been shown, that in potatoes and turnips, New-Brunswick greatly exceeds the present average produce of any other part of North America with which it has been compared.

Very little attention is yet paid to the culture of flax, which may be grown upon almost every farm in the Province. The same may be said of hemp, to the growth of which some parts of the country are specially adapted, because of the rank rapidity with which vegetation proceeds upon them. Wool combing now affords employment to some extent, and it will do so more largely, when greater advantage is taken of the adaptation of the climate to the rearing of sheep. The dressing of flax, hemp, and wool, offer means of winter employment, one or other of which may be rendered profitably available, in most districts.

The climate of New-Brunswick is well fitted for the rearing and feeding of cattle. With proper care, they not only winter well, but gain size and flesh. In Restigouche, the most Northerly portion of the Province, the climate is less severe upon stock than in Great Britain. Though a large provision of winter food is required to maintain the stock during so many months, yet by the saving of manure upon farms of all kinds, even the newest, and applying it to the grass land in the spring, and by the cultivation of green crops, for which there are such extraordinary capabilities, this food is easily raised. The proper feeding of cattle during the winter, gives employment to the members of the farmer's family, and his paid servants; and it is also the means of producing more manure, thus insuring the production of better

beef and mutton, a greater weight of butter and cheese, and heavier harvests of grain.

Professor Johnston procured returns from all parts of New-Brunswick, of the produce of each crop, and its weight per Winchester bushel. From these returns he deduced the following statement of the average product and weight of each, in the entire Province :—

CROP.	PER ACRE.	WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.
Wheat, . . .	20 bushels, ...	$60\frac{11}{13}$ lbs.
Barley, . . .	29 "	50 "
Oats, ...	34 "	38 "
Buckwheat, .	$33\frac{3}{4}$ "	$48\frac{8}{11}$ "
Rye, ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$ "	$52\frac{1}{2}$ "
Indian Corn, . .	$41\frac{3}{4}$ "	$59\frac{1}{2}$ "
Potatoes, . . .	$226\frac{1}{2}$ " or, $6\frac{1}{8}$ tons, . .	63 "
Turnips, . . .	456 " or, $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons, .	66 "

"These average weights," says Professor Johnston, "over a whole Province, where the land is new, and manured only in rare instances, or at long intervals, indicate a capacity in the soil and climate, to produce grain for human food, of a very superior quality."

THE FOREST.

After agriculture, the forests of New-Brunswick constitute at present its next greatest resource, in furnishing the materials for its staple export of timber, and its principal manufactures—ship building and sawed lumber.

The whole surface of the Province in its natural state, is, with very few exceptions, covered with a dense forest of timber trees. Among these, the most valuable, as well as the most interesting and majestic, is the WHITE PINE, so called from the perfect whiteness of its wood when freshly exposed. The wood is soft, light, free from knots, and easily wrought; it is durable, and not liable to split when exposed to the sun. The white pine furnishes timber of large dimensions, and boards of great width; and its wood is employed in far more diversified uses, and in greater quantities, than that of any other tree in America.

The most usual forms in which white pine is extensively exported from New-Brunswick, are—as squared timber, masts, spars, deals, plank, boards, scantling, clap-boards, palings, shingles, and laths; also in boxes, barrels, water pails and tubs. It would however be quite impossible to enumerate the variety of purposes to which it is applied both in Europe and America.

Next to the white pine in commercial value, is the BLACK SPRUCE. This tree is so multiplied in New-Brunswick, as to constitute a third part of the forests with which the Province is so uninterruptedly covered, and nowhere is it found of larger size or finer quality. It often attains from seventy to eighty feet in height, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter.

The distinguishing properties of the wood of the Black Spruce, are, strength, lightness, and elasticity. It furnishes as fine yards and topmasts as any in the world, and for these it has been long and extensively used. By many, the wood of the black spruce is preferred to that of the white pine for flooring; but its great value arises from its furnishing the Spruce Deals of commerce, which now constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of New-Brunswick. These deals are of the uniform thickness of three inches, not less than twelve feet in length, and nine inches in width. The most usual dimensions are nine and eleven inches in breadth, and lengths of twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty-one feet. Spruce battens are twelve feet long, seven inches in width, and two and a half inches in thickness. The manufacture of Spruce Deals commenced in New-Brunswick in 1819, and has since been steadily increasing. In 1851, there were five hundred and eighty-four Saw Mills in the Province, driven either by steam or water power, and since then the number has been continually on the increase. The extent and value of the exports of pine and spruce timber and deals, will be seen by reference to the tables hereafter.

The next tree in the order of value, is the AMERICAN LARCH, which is known under a variety of names. The French Canadians call it *Epinette Rouge*; the descendants of the Dutch in America, have called it *Tamarack*. It is most generally designated in New-Brunswick by its Indian name—*Hackmatac*. In the Northern portion of the Province, and on the Gulf Shore, it is sometimes styled *Cypress*, but much more fre-

quently *Juniper*, to neither of which designation has it the slightest claim.

The American Larch, like that of Europe, is a magnificent tree, with a straight, slender trunk, eighty feet or more in height, and upwards of two feet in diameter. Trees of this size are most abundant in the North-eastern portion of the Province, but of greater or less size, they abound throughout New-Brunswick. The wood of the American larch unites all the properties which distinguish the European species, being exceedingly strong, and singularly durable. It is highly esteemed, especially for knees, the butt of the stem and one of the principal roots forming together the angle required. Few descriptions of wood, if any, are superior to it for ship-planks and ship-timber; and the clipper-ships of New-Brunswick, built almost wholly of its larch wood, have attained a world-wide celebrity for speed, strength, and durability.

After the three principal trees already named, come the birch, the beech, the maple, the elm, the hemlock spruce, the butternut, the ash, and the white cedar. Each of these furnish forest trees of large size; and in various shapes, they are of more or less value for home use, as well as for exportation.

There are four species of birch in New-Brunswick, all of them tall trees. Of these, the black and yellow birch are the most valuable, and furnish timber of the largest size. The grain of the black birch is fine and close, whence it is susceptible of a brilliant polish; it possesses also very considerable strength. It is much used in ship-building, for the keel, lower timbers and planks of vessels; and as it is almost indispensable under water, it is well adapted for piles, foundation timbers, sluices, and in general, for any purpose where it is constantly wet. The wood of the yellow birch is believed to be somewhat inferior to that of the black birch; but the timber and planks from both trees are exported indiscriminately, under the general name of birch. Both species abound in New-Brunswick, and they are almost always found on deep, loose, and wet soils, where they attain their largest size, which is from sixty to seventy feet in height, and more than two feet in diameter.

There are two species of beech found in New-Brunswick, the red and the white, but of these the red beech is far the most valuable. In some situations, the beech is so abundant

as to constitute extensive forests, the finest trees growing in a deep moist soil, or level or gently sloping lands, which are proper for the culture of grain. The wood of the red beech is very valuable when preserved from humidity, and incorruptible when constantly in the water; but it rapidly decays when exposed to the alternations of dryness and moisture. In the bottoms of vessels it has been known to remain sound for forty years. It serves for shoe-lasts, tool-handles, planes, and mallets, and its ashes afford good pot-ash. The nuts of the red beech are produced every second year; hogs fatten rapidly on these nuts, but the pork is not esteemed. Bears, partridges, squirrels, and mice, feed on them largely.

Very solid and elegant hedges may be made with young beeches placed seven or eight inches apart, and bent in opposite directions, so as to cross each other and form a trellis, with apertures five or six inches in diameter. During the first year they are bound with osier at the points of intersection, where they finally become grafted, and grow together. As beech does not suffer in pruning, and sprouts less luxuriantly than most other trees, it is well adapted for hedges. The red beech is reared without any difficulty from the seed; it grows rapidly, and if the soil is in good order, a handsome and sufficient hedge may be produced in five or six years.

The maples, in general, are lofty and beautiful trees; they grow quick, are easily transplanted and bear cropping. The grass flourishes under their shade. They prefer, and are generally found on a free, deep, and loamy soil, rich rather than sterile, and neither wet nor very dry. Of the several species of maple, the most interesting and the most valuable is the sugar maple, also known as the rock maple, and hard maple. It enters largely into the composition of the forests with which New-Brunswick is covered, where it is found of the largest size, and in great perfection. It frequently reaches the height of seventy or eighty feet, with a proportionate diameter; but it does not generally exceed fifty or sixty feet, with a diameter from twelve to eighteen inches. The sugar maple is most frequently found on the steep and shady banks of rivers, and elevated situations, where the soil is cold and humid, but free, deep, and fertile, and not surcharged with moisture.

The wood of the sugar maple when first cut is white, but after being wrought, and exposed for some time to the light, it takes a rosy tinge. Its grain is fine and close, and when

polished has a silky lustre. It is very strong, and sufficiently heavy, but wants durability; when exposed to moisture it soon decays, and it is therefore neglected in civil and naval architecture. In the arrangement of the fibre, this wood frequently exhibits two accidental forms, of much beauty, respectively known as "curled maple," and "birds'-eye maple." These make very handsome articles of furniture, and are much sought after by cabinet-makers; they are exported in considerable quantities to the United Kingdom, where they bring a high price.

The birches, the beeches, and the maples all furnish excellent fuel, and for this purpose they are extensively used in New-Brunswick. The sugar maple, however, furnishes the best fuel, and its ashes are rich in the alkaline principle. The charcoal made from it is superior to any other; it is one-fifth heavier than that made from the some species of wood in the middle and Southern States, which sufficiently evinces that the sugar maple acquires its characteristic properties, in perfection, only in a Northern climate.

But the most valuable property of this tree is the quantity of sugar it furnishes; and the extraction of sugar from the maple is a valuable resource in a country where all classes of society daily make use of tea and coffee. The process by which it is obtained is very simple, and is everywhere nearly the same. Though not essentially defective, it might be rendered more perfect, and more profitable, by a little more attention to science. The work usually commences in the month of March, while the cold continues intense, and the ground is still covered with snow. The sap begins to be in motion at this early season, and is obtained by boring small holes in the trunks of the trees, from which it flows freely. It is then put into kettles; the evaporation is kept up by a brisk fire, night and day, and the scum is carefully taken off as it rises. Fresh sap is added as required, and the heat is maintained until the liquid is reduced to a syrup, after which it is left to cool, and then strained to remove the remaining impurities. In boiling it for the last time, the kettles are only half filled, and by an active, steady heat, the syrup is rapidly reduced to the proper consistency for being poured into moulds. The molasses being drained off the moulds, the sugar comes out in hard, solid blocks.

The larger the boiler, the more sugar is obtained; and a copper vessel produces sugar of a fairer colour than an iron vessel. The sugar is lighter coloured in proportion to the care with which it is made, and the judgment with which the evaporation is conducted. When refined, it equals in beauty the finest sugar used in Europe.

The sap continues to flow for six weeks, after which it becomes less abundant, less rich in saccharine matter, and sometimes even incapable of crystallization. In this state, it is consumed in the state of molasses, far superior to that from the West Indies, and bears the name of "maple honey."

The amount of sugar manufactured in a year, varies from different causes. A cold and dry winter renders the trees more productive than a changeable and humid season. When frosty nights are followed by dry and warm days, the sap flows abundantly, and from three to five gallons are then yielded by a single tree, in twenty-four hours. Three persons are found sufficient to attend two hundred and fifty trees. Each tree of ordinary size yields, in a good season, twenty to thirty gallons of sap, from which five or six pounds of sugar are made, but the average quantity, in ordinary seasons, is about four pounds to each tree.

By the census return for 1851, it appears that the whole quantity of maple sugar made in New-Brunswick in that year, was 350,957 pounds.

There are two well-defined species of elm in New-Brunswick, known as the white elm and the red elm. Both species are beautiful, and well adapted to make shady walks, as they do not destroy the grass; and their leaves are acceptable to cows, horses, goats, sheep, and swine.

The white elm stretches to a great height. In clearing the primitive forests a few stocks are sometimes left standing; and isolated in this manner, the tree appears in all its majesty, towering to the height of eighty or one hundred feet, with a trunk of three or even four feet in diameter, regularly shaped, naked, and insensibly diminishing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, when it divides itself into two or three primary limbs. These diffuse on all sides, long, flexible, pendulous branches, bending into regular arches and floating lightly in the air, and giving to the tree a broad and somewhat flat-topped summit, of regular proportions and admirable beauty.

'In autumn the bright golden foliage of the elm mixes kindly with the various hues of the poplar and the maples, which display all shades of red, and from the deepest crimson to the brightest orange. Its tint then contrasts favorably with the pale yellow, sober foliage of the birch and beech, with the different shades of brown in the basswood and the ash, or with the buff-yellow of the larch. At that season, even the gloomy blackness of the firs, by throwing forward the gayer tints, is not without its effect.

Mr. McGregor, in his work on British America, speaking of the forests, says—" It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of these forests; nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur. Two or three frosty nights in the decline of autumn, transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of brilliant scarlet, rich violet; every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson, and glittering yellow. The stern, inexorable fir tribes alone maintain their eternal sombre green; all others, on mountains or in valleys, burst into the most glorious vegetable beauty, and exhibit the most splendid and most enchanting panorama on earth."

The white elm delights in low, humid, substantial soils, such as are called in New-Brunswick, " intervale lands," along the banks of rivers or streams, or on the borders of swamps where the soil is deep and fertile. The rich " intervales" formed by alluvial deposits, are necessary to its perfection. The wood has less strength than the oak, and less elasticity than the ash, but is tougher and less liable to split. It is said to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other timber. When exposed to the alternations of dryness and moisture, it is liable to decay; it must be either wet or dry in the extreme. Consequently it is proper for waterworks, mills, pumps, aqueducts, and ship planks beneath the water-line. When fully seasoned, the wood is highly esteemed for the carriages of cannon, and for the gunwales and blocks of ships.

The red elm is less multiplied than the white, and the two species are rarely found together, as the red elm requires a substantial soil, free from moisture, and even delights in elevated and open situations. This tree is fifty or sixty feet high, and fifteen or twenty inches in diameter. The wood is less compact than that of the white elm, and of coarser grain; but it is said to be stronger and more durable when exposed to the weather, and of better quality than the wood of the white elm.

The Hemlock Spruce forms a large proportion of the evergreen forests of New-Brunswick, and is abundantly multiplied in every favorable situation. It is always larger and taller than the black spruce, and frequently attains the height of seventy or eighty feet, with a diameter of two to three feet, and uniform for two-thirds of its length. The properties of this spruce are such as to give it only a secondary importance, notwithstanding its abundant diffusion; and it has heretofore been considered among the least valuable of the large resinous trees of New-Brunswick. Yet it is well adapted for mining, for wharf-building, or for use in situations where it is constantly wet. It gives a tight hold to nails, and iron driven into it will not corrode in or out of water. Large quantities are shipped to Great Britain in the shape of lath-wood, from which split laths are made.

The wood of the hemlock spruce is firmer than that of the white pine; although coarser grained, it gives a better hold to nails, and offers more resistance to the impression of other bodies. As two-inch plank, it is frequently employed for threshing floors, and also for grain bins, because, as it is alleged, rats will not gnaw the wood. As inch-boards, its most common use is for the first covering of the frames of houses, called "rough-boarding," which is afterwards covered either with clap-boards, siding, or shingles of white pine. When guarded from wet, the wood of the hemlock spruce is as durable as any other species of spruce, or even pine. The bark is extensively used in tanning.

Only one species of the walnut is found in New-Brunswick, which is well known by the name of Butternut. It is abundant on the rich, alluvial banks of the rivers, and in such situations frequently attains the height of 80 feet, and the circumference, at 4 feet from the ground, of 6 to 8 feet. The fruit is commonly single, and suspended by a thin, pliable foot-stalk; it is often two and a half inches in length, and five inches in circumference. The nuts are hard, oblong, rounded at the base, and terminated at the summit in an acute point. They are ripe in October, and in some seasons are so abundant, that one person may gather several bushels in a day. The kernels are very oily; these the Indians, in former times, pounded and boiled, and separating the oily substance which swam upon the surface, mixed it with their food —hence the name of "butternut."

The wood of the "butternut" is light, of little strength, and of a reddish hue; but it possesses the advantage of lasting long, of being able to resist the effects of heat and moisture, and of being secure from the ravages of worms. Very considerable quantities of furniture are now made in the Province of the butternut wood, and it is becoming in request for a variety of purposes. For wainscoting, and for fitting up libraries, it is well adapted, being easily worked, of a pleasing colour, and susceptible of a good polish, which throws out the graining and shows the wood to advantage. It has been recently employed in the highest order of architectural finishing, in the cathedral, and various churches and chapels of the Province, in the arches and ceilings of which it is seen under favourable circumstances, and greatly admired.

Butternut wood has not yet become an article of export, but the large size of which it can be produced, and its various good qualities, only recently become known, must render it in demand. The propagation of this tree is very easy, either from the cuttings or from the nut; and as it grows to the greatest advantage in pastures, and along the sides of roads, it is advantageous to farmers to cultivate it, as well for the beauty of the tree itself, and the fruit it produces, as for the value of the wood at maturity.

Of the Ash, there are two distinct species in New-Brunswick, the white ash and black ash. The wood of the ash differs more, from difference of soil and situation, than that of any other tree; consequently there are several varieties in the Province, but on close examination they may be referred to one of the two species named.

The white ash is an interesting and valuable tree, from the qualities of its wood, the rapidity of its growth, and the beauty of its foliage; it abounds in New-Brunswick. In favourable situations, it sometimes attains the height of 50 or 60 feet, with a diameter of 18 inches, or more. The trunk is perfectly straight, and often undivided to the height of 30 feet. The wood of the white ash is highly esteemed for its strength, suppleness, and elasticity; it is superior to every other wood for oars, and is second only to hickory for handspikes. Besides its extensive use by carriage and sleigh-makers, it is in very general use for agricultural implements. It is among the exports of the Province, in the form of staves and planks.

The black ash is a tree of smaller size than the white ash, and its wood is neither so strong or so durable. Its wood is not therefore in great request; but as it may be separated into thin, narrow strips, it is much used by the Indians for the manufacture of baskets.

The WHITE CEDAR abounds throughout New-Brunswick. It grows almost always in wet ground; in swamps, the trees sometimes stand so thick, that the light can hardly penetrate their foliage. It is sometimes upwards of 40 feet in height, with a diameter of two feet and more at the base. Usually, however, it is not more than 10 or 15 inches in diameter, at five feet from the ground. It frequently occupies exclusively, or in great part, swamps from 50 to 100 acres in extent, some of which are accessible only in winter, when they are frozen and covered with deep snow. These "cedar swamps" when cleared and drained, are noted for producing large crops of clover.

The wood of the white cedar is light, soft, fine-grained, and easily wrought. It has a strong aromatic odour, which it preserves as long as it is guarded from humidity. The perfect wood resists the succession of dryness and moisture for a great length of time, and this constitutes its great value for fencing. Rails of split cedar, deprived of the bark, have been known to last for 50 years; and shingles for upwards of 30 years. The largest stocks of the white cedar are much sought after by boat-builders, who use it for boats employed in the fisheries. It possesses superior fitness for various household utensils, especially pails, tubs, and churns, which instead of growing dull like those of other wood, become whiter and smoother by use. It is chiefly exported in the form of posts and palings; but as the Committee of Lloyds have just determined to admit white cedar of good quality for the third foot-hooks and top-timbers of ships, of the six and seven years grade, its value will hereafter be considerably enhanced.

Besides the timber trees already mentioned, which are of much value in an economical and commercial point of view, there are a variety of other trees in the forests of New-Brunswick, of less size and value, but yet exceedingly useful in their way.

Among these may be mentioned the red and grey oak, both trees of small size, but the latter furnishing wood of great weight, strength, and durability, which is much in request for agricultural implements, as also for boats, carriages,

and sleighs. The white maple and red-flowering maple, are much smaller than the sugar maple, and the sap from them yields only half the quantity of sugar. Their wood is much used in cabinet work, in chair making, and for a variety of domestic utensils. The white birch and canoe birch are both trees of considerable size, furnishing much fuel; and the bark of the canoe-birch is exceedingly useful for a variety of purposes, especially the construction of canoes, and the making of boxes, dishes, and a variety of ornamental articles. One of its many uses is being placed in large sheets beneath the shingles and clapboards, to render the houses dryer, and less liable to be penetrated with cold. The alders, the willows, and the wild cherry trees are all of small size, but useful for some purposes. The fruit of the wild cherry is oftentimes very abundant. These wild cherries are about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, of a roundish form, purplish black color, and edible, but slightly bitter to the taste. They are made into a cordial by infusion in rum or brandy, with the addition of sugar; this, when carefully made with brandy, is superior to the *Kirschenwasser*, imported from Copenhagen. There are two species of poplar, known as the balsam poplar (or balm of gilead,) and the American aspen, both furnishing trees of considerable size, but of no great value, except for ornamental purposes. The American lime, generally known as basswood is a tree of large size in New-Brunswick, but not very abundant. It is sometimes met with more than 80 feet high, and 4 feet in diameter; its presence indicates a loose, deep, and fertile soil. The wood is soft, easily worked, and is used for the panels of carriages, seats of chairs, and fans of fanning mills. The hornbeam and ironwood are both found in New-Brunswick somewhat extensively. The wood of each is exceedingly hard and tough, and capable of bearing great weight; but as they are both trees of the third order only, their small size presents their being so generally useful as if of larger dimensions.

The white spruce is a tree of smaller size than the black spruce, and the wood is of inferior quality, although the deals made from it are mixed with those of black spruce, without distinction. The fibres of its roots, macerated in water, are very flexible and tough; they are used by the Indians to stitch their canoes of birch bark, their dishes, and water pails, of the same material. The seams of the canoes, and of the water pails, are rendered water-tight by a resin, improperly

called *gum*, which exudes from knots and wounds on the trunk of this tree, whence it is gathered, melted, and boiled, to free it from impurities. The American silver fir, sometimes called balsam fir, is found in greater or less abundance throughout New-Brunswick. Its height rarely exceeds 40 feet, with a diameter from 12 to 16 inches. The wood of the silver fir, is light and slightly resinous; it lasts longer in the air than in water, and its principal use hitherto has been in the form of boards, for the outside covering of farm-buildings. The great abundance and cheapness of white pine and spruce, have caused the silver fir to be much undervalued. The well-known fir balsam is procured from this tree. It is naturally deposited in vesicles on the trunk and limbs, and is collected by bursting these tumours, and receiving the contents in a shell or cup. In England, it is celebrated for medicinal and other purposes, and is there generally known by the name of Canada balsam.

The following statement shows the quantities of the principal products of the forest, exported from New-Brunswick, during the five years last past:—

Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Timber, . . . Tons,	159.759	168.381	168.062	134.888	137.389
Deals, . . . M. feet,	141.149	145.655	179.810	203.639	248.344
Boards and Plank, M. feet,	23.511	25.538	21.006	19.647	7.867
Masts and Spars, . No.	7.156	4.786	7.831	9.381	4.224
Ship-Knees, . . . No.	8.262	5.262	2.861	9.453	14.410
Lathwood, . . Cords.	2.059	2.548	2.542	2.475	2.595
Sawed Laths, . . M.	6.009	5.664	4.652	5.853	20.925
Shingles, ... M.	22.345	22.995	30.636	28.774	30.197
Staves, ... M.	247	488	969	863	594
Oars, ... No.	4.999	3.755	3.588	—	—
Box Shooks, . . . No.	15.241	48.521	29.481	60.775	43.275

Besides the principal articles shown in this statement, there were also exported considerable quantities of fire-wood, tanners' bark, railway sleepers, pickets, cedar posts, poles and rickers, handspikes, palings, and clap-boards; besides wood in a variety of other shapes, more or less manufactured.

THE FISHERIES.

The sea-coast of New-Brunswick, as well in the Bay of Fundy as within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, abounds with fish of various descriptions; and all its rivers possess fisheries more or less valuable. As the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy differ materially from those in the Gulf, they will be described separately.

THE BAY OF FUNDY.—The principal sea fisheries in the Bay are those for cod, pollack, hake, haddock, herring, and mackerel. The chief fishing grounds for these are near the entrance to the Bay, and in the vicinity of the Islands of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and the group known as West Isles, whence the fishing is pursued along the coast eastwardly to the harbour of St. John, and sometimes much further up the Bay. The estimated annual value of these fisheries is about £40,000 Sterling.

The fishing for cod, pollack, hake, and haddock, is with hook and line only. It is chiefly followed by fishermen resident on the coast and adjacent Islands, in small open boats, which go out in the morning and return in the evening, except in hake fishing, which is pursued during the night. The boats generally in use are from twelve to eighteen feet in length; the twelve feet boat has one man, the eighteen feet boat usually three men. These boats have sharp or pink sterns, with one mast shipped very close to the stem, and a mainsail very broad at the foot, stretched well out with a light boom, and running up to a point at the top. They sail uncommonly well, and lay very close to the wind. Small schooners are also employed for winter fishing, and for the distant banks or fishing grounds.

The Cod of the Bay of Fundy are large and of the finest quality, equal to any taken on the coast of North America. They bear the highest price in the United States market, being always selected for the best tables. The cod fishery may be followed nearly the whole year, when the weather permits, sometimes close to the land, and at others, ten or fifteen miles from it, in very deep water, according to the season, and the course of the herrings, or other fish upon which the cod feed at different times. When caught, the cod are usually split, salted, and dried, and in that state are known as the dry cod of commerce, which is always sold by the quintal of 112 lbs. At those seasons when cod cannot be dry-cured, they are

salted in pickle, and packed in barrels; these are called "pickled cod."

The very best cod are taken at the close of winter, or very early in the spring, in about sixty fathoms water. These are a thick well-fed fish, often attaining the weight of 70 lbs. or 80 lbs. and sometimes more. The oil extracted from the liver of the cod is valuable, and when refined, sells at a high price for medicinal purposes. The tongues and sounds of the cod are excellent eating; they are pickled and sold as an article of food. The heads of the cod contain much rich and delicate nutriment, which is highly recommended to persons of weak constitution, and to those whose systems have become debilitated; but owing to the abundance of other excellent fish, the cods'-heads are chiefly used for manure. When properly prepared with other substances, they are believed to stimulate vegetation nearly as much as guano, while they greatly enrich the soil, and render it in better condition for future crops.

The POLLACK is one of the few ocean fishes which range on both sides the Atlantic; on the coasts of England and Ireland, it is commonly known as the Coalfish. Its season for spawning is early in spring; in the early part of summer the fish is lank and almost worthless. It becomes in good condition in July, and improves as the season advances. It frequently swims at no great depth, and when attracted by bait, will keep near a boat or vessel until all are taken.

Pollack fishing may be considered as one of the most valuable deep-sea fisheries of the Bay of Fundy. They are often taken from boats at anchor, like the cod; but in general, the best fishing for them is in the strong currents between the Islands of the Bay, and in the "ripplings," or agitated waters formed by the conflict of tides rushing through various narrow passages, with great force. In these the lively pollack delight to play, as there they find abundance of small herrings for food. In the "ripplings" they are taken from vessels under easy sail, the bait being kept in brisk motion by the sailing of the vessel; it then closely resembles a living fish, darting through the water, and is eagerly chased by the pollack. They are split and dry-cured like cod. Their abundance, and the facility with which they are taken, often render this a profitable fishery. Their livers, in the latter part of summer and autumn, yield much valuable oil.

The HAKE is a large fish, frequently three feet in length; it is taken abundantly, chiefly by fishing during the night, on

muddy bottoms. Its jaws are furnished with several rows of sharp incurved teeth, which render necessary an armature of six or eight inches above the hook, as this fish readily bites off a common cod-line. It is split and dry-cured like cod, but requires much more salt. The pickle for hake is made of exceeding strength, a bushel of salt being used for each quintal of fish. When sufficiently cured, it is exported to the markets of the United States and the West Indies.

The HADDOCK is a small fish, found almost everywhere near the shores of New-Brunswick. It is exceedingly fine when eaten fresh, or when slightly salted and smoked, in the same manner as the Finnan haddocks of Scotland. This fish is too thin to be of much value when salted and dry cured. The haddocks swim in immense shoals, and are prone to change their ground frequently, no doubt in pursuit of food, their consumption being enormous; but there are many localities in which they are almost certain to be found at all seasons of the year. They are in the best condition in autumn and winter, and are a favourite object of pursuit with those who follow deep-sea fishing as an amusement, affording good sport, and most delicious fresh fish.

The pollack, the hake, and the haddock, when dry-cured, are designated by dealers, "scale-fish," and have only half the commercial value of the cod.

The HERRING is found in great variety and abundance everywhere in the Bay of Fundy. The statements made by the older naturalists, as to vast armies of herrings coming down annually from the Arctic Ocean, and making the circuit of the seas, is now supposed to be wholly imaginary. It is at present believed that the herring fattens in the depths of the ocean, and approaches the shore in shoals, merely for the purpose of depositing its spawn. It is quite certain that the common herring is caught in the Bay of Fundy during every month in the year, which quite precludes the idea of its being a migratory fish; and it is equally certain that particular varieties are always caught in well-known localities, and not elsewhere.

Herrings are commonly taken in nets, set at night, in the same manner as on the coasts of the United Kingdom. These are cured in pickle, and packed in barrels; they form the ordinary pickled herrings of commerce. The small herrings are taken in shallow bays and coves, in weirs, formed of stakes driven at regular intervals, and interwoven with twigs,

thus forming what is called a "brush weir." The fish enter these weirs at high water, and are taken out when the tide recedes and leaves them dry, or nearly so, at low water. These small herrings are salted and smoked, and when properly cured are very savory. They are packed in boxes of about twelve dozen each, and sold at a low price; they enter largely into domestic consumption, and form an article of export of very considerable amount.

The MACKEREL is a fish rather erratic in its habits, and therefore no great dependence can be placed upon this fishery in the Bay of Fundy. Formerly, mackerel were very abundant near Grand Manan and Campo Bello, where but few are now taken, although the quantity has increased of late years. Those taken are generally of small size, and not at all equal to the mackerel of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which mention is made hereafter.

The HALIBUT is a large flat fish, of the flounder family; it is frequently caught when fishing for cod. This fish reaches the weight of 200 lbs. and sometimes much more. In summer it is taken in shallow water, often quite near the shore; in winter it retires to deep water. The flesh, though white and firm, is dry, and the muscular fibre coarse, yet by many it is much esteemed; the fins and flaps are delicacies, if the fish is in good condition. When a number of these fish are taken at one time, the fishermen salt the flesh lightly, and then dry and smoke it for winter use.

The SEA-SHAD of the Bay of Fundy is one of the most delicious fish found in its waters. It is taken in long drift-nets, attached to a boat, and thus kept stretched across the tide, during the night only. Some are taken off the harbour of St. John, but the principal fishery is within Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay. In the muddy waters of that Basin, they attain their highest perfection, owing to the great abundance there of their favourite food, the shad-worm and the shrimp. The usual weight of this fish is from 2 lbs. to 4 lbs., although it sometimes attains the weight of 6 lbs. For winter use the shad is split down the back, and pickled; it must be carefully cleaned and freed from blood or other impurities, otherwise, from its exceeding fatness, it is apt to spoil. Upwards of two hundred boats and five hundred men are employed in the shad fishery, every season, in Cumberland Basin; their annual catch is estimated at something more than four thousand barrels, worth at least £5000 Sterling.

Besides the Sea-fish above described, there are others also taken of less commercial value, which are usually eaten fresh. Among these are the silver hake, a fish resembling the whiting of Europe; the cunner, or sea-perch; the torsk, or cusk, which is sometimes salted and dried; several varieties of flounder; eels in great abundance and of good quality, occasionally pickle-salted for exportation; the tom-cod, a small variety of the cod family; skate in abundance, and of large size, seldom eaten, not being sufficiently appreciated; and that delicious little fish, the smelt, which in spring is taken in immense quantities, and in great perfection.

Of SHELL-FISH, there are, lobsters in considerable numbers; large and small clams; a large flat shell-fish known as the scallop; the periwinkle; and great abundance of shrimps, with which the market might be amply supplied but for the scarcity of shrimp-fishers, who may here follow their vocation most profitably.

The Islands of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and West Isles, own and employ in the fisheries, sixty-eight vessels, manned by 558 men; 350 boats, manned by 900 men; besides 200 men employed in connection with the herring-weirs. The settlers along the shores of the Bay of Fundy all fish more or less in their own boats, chiefly for their own use. The value of their fishing cannot be stated with any degree of precision.

The Rivers which fall into the Bay yield a variety of fish; but the most valuable river fishing is in the harbour of Saint John, at the mouth of the Saint John River, which yields annually about 40,000 salmon, 12,000 to 16,000 barrels of alewives, and about 1000 barrels of shad. The salmon are large and fine, precisely similar to the salmon of Europe. They are worth at St. John about sixpence sterling per pound, and are sent in ice, in large quantities, to the United States, yielding a considerable profit and forming a valuable export. The ALEWIVE is a small species of shad, generally known in New-Brunswick by the name of gaspereau; its length is from eight to ten inches, tolerably good when eaten fresh early in spring, but very dry when salted. It is exported in pickle to the Southern States, where it is eaten by the slaves; in that hot climate, a fatter fish will not keep. Shad are taken in the river, on the way to their spawning grounds, which are some distance above tide-water. The river shad are much inferior to those taken in the Bay, or in Cumberland

Basin, and when salted are but little superior to the gaspereau.

The fisheries in St. John harbour give employment to two hundred boats and five hundred men; their value is estimated at £20,000 Sterling annually.

THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.—The fisheries in this Gulf are prosecuted only from April until the end of November, the ice preventing their being followed during the rest of the year.

The principal fishery is for cod; it commences early in June, and continues until late in November. In the early part of the season, cod are taken very near the shores; as the season advances, they draw off into deep water. The best fishing grounds, or rather, those most frequented, are from Point Escuminac to Miscou, and thence along the Bay of Chaleur to the Restigouche. The fishermen go out in boats from one to fifteen miles from the land, in the morning, and when at the longer distance do not return until the evening of the second day. Their boats are large, but not decked; they have two fore-and-aft sails, and a jib. Each boat is managed by two men, and there is frequently with them a boy. The fishermen generally build their own boats during winter; the keel is of birch; the timbers of cedar; and the planks of pine or cedar. The boat has oars, an anchor and rope, compass, and small oven for cooking; the cost is about £18 for each boat and outfit. A boat will last from six to eight years, and so will the sails also, with care.

It is considered a good day's fishing, at Miscou, or Shippagan, for one of these boats to take ten quintals of fish, which they frequently do. When first caught, 112 of the small fish, and thirty of the large size, are reckoned to the quintal. The fishermen generally split, salt, and cure their own fish; when they do not, 252 lbs. of green fish, salted and drained, are given to a curer, who returns a quintal, or 112 lbs. of merchantable dry fish.

The Bay of Chaleur cod are more prized in the markets of the Mediterranean, and will at all times sell there more readily, and at higher prices, than any other. They are beautifully white, and being very dry, can better withstand the effects of a hot climate and long voyage, than a more moist fish. The peculiarity of their being smaller than cod caught elsewhere, is also of great importance as regards the South American market, for which they are packed in tubs of a peculiar shape,

called " drums," and into which they are closely pressed by means of a powerful screw.

Hake are taken abundantly in the Gulf, at night, and on muddy bottoms, as in the Bay of Fundy. But much more attention is given to their cure, and they are exported under the name of " ling." The haddock abounds, but pollack are not found in the Gulf, probably from the absence of those rushing tides and foaming currents in which they so greatly delight. The torsk, or cusk, is more common than in the Bay of Fundy, and is dry-cured as a " scale-fish." Halibut are often taken; they are cut in slices and pickled in barrels, in which state they sell at half the price of the best herrings.

Herrings are taken everywhere on the Gulf coast of New-Brunswick, around Miscou Island, and within the Bay of Chaleur. Immediately after the disappearance of the ice, at the end of April or early in May, vast quantities of herrings draw near the shores to deposit their spawn; the fishing continues until about the first of June, when the spawning being concluded, the fish retire to deep water. These " spring-herrings," as they are termed, being taken in the very act of spawning, are thin and poor; of little value as an article of food, whether fresh or salted. Other herrings appear on the coast about the 20th August, and remain inshore for a month; these are called " fall-herrings." They are fat, and in good condition, furnishing excellent food, and a valuable commodity for export. It is admitted, that when first caught, the " fall-herrings " are fully equal in every respect to the best Scotch herrings; and if they were cured in the same manner, this fishery, from the increased price and demand, would become one of the most valuable fisheries of the Gulf.

Mackerel abound in the Gulf, and are the chief object of pursuit with the numerous American fishing vessels which annually resort to its waters. This fishery commences early in July, and continues until late in October. The mackerel taken in the early part of the season are generally very poor; they improve in quality as the season advances. Those taken latest are by far the best, being large and fat, and in the finest condition. The mackerel fishery, as such, can scarcely be said to be followed by New-Brunswick fishermen. They take small quantities only, with hook and line, to serve as bait for cod; and a few are taken in nets along the coast by settlers. This valuable and prolific, though somewhat uncertain fishery, has as yet been turned to very little account by

the people of New-Brunswick; but if properly understood, may be prosecuted very extensively, and with much profit, for the mackerel of the Gulf bear a very high price, and are in great demand in the United States.

In the spring, the alewive or gaspereau enters all the rivers which flow into the Gulf, between Baie Verte and Shippagan, and many thousands of barrels are taken annually. The striped basse abounds all along the same coast; while the quantities of smelts are perfectly prodigious. The sea-eels are uncommonly large and fat, and many are salted for exportation. The cunner, or sea-perch, is large and fine in the Gulf. Shad are not plentiful, and those taken are thin and of small size, greatly inferior to those caught in the Bay of Fundy. The capelin is a small migratory fish, from four to seven inches in length, not unlike the smelt. It is a very delicate fish, and large shoals draw near the shores every season, at places which are favourable for the deposit of their spawn. Flounders are found everywhere in great abundance and variety, as also the tom-cod and the skate. There are also other fishes of less value, among them the dog-fish, the livers of which yield oil largely.

Salmon of the finest description are taken in great numbers along the shores of the Gulf, and in the estuaries of the rivers flowing into it. At the entrance of the Miramichi, more than 400,000 lbs. of fresh Salmon have been put up in a single season, in tin cases hermetically sealed, for export to the United Kingdom.

The Shell-Fish of the Gulf consist of oysters, of excellent quality; lobsters, in exceeding abundance; large and small clams, in great quantities; crabs, periwinkles, shrimps, mussels, and razor-fish, found everywhere, in profusion.

RIVER FISHERIES.—The numerous rivers, lakes, and streams, which so bountifully water New-Brunswick, are filled with fish of excellent quality, and in great variety. Besides those fishes which enter from the sea, including the salmon, the shad, the gaspereau, the striped basse, the smelt, the silver-eel, the sea-trout, and the sturgeon, there are others which remain constantly in fresh water, and may be taken readily.

The finest of the fresh-water fishes is the red or brook trout, which is found in nearly every lake and stream in New-Brunswick, up to three pounds weight, and sometimes even larger, affording excellent sport to the angler, and most

delicious food. In the cold waters of the large and deep lakes, the great grey trout is caught, up to twelve pounds weight, but these are not of so fine a flavor as the brook trout. The striped basse passes much of its time in fresh water; it is a good fish for the table, and is sometimes taken of the weight of twenty pounds and upwards. After the fishes of the Salmon family, it is unquestionably the most sporting fish in North America; its flesh is firm, white, and well flavored. The small white basse, commonly called the "white perch," is an excellent fish; it abounds in the St. John and its tributaries, but is not found in the rivers flowing into the Gulf.—The yellow perch, the roach, the dace, the gudgeon, the carp, the sucker, and the chub, are all found in the fresh waters of New-Brunswick; as also the white fish, commonly called the "gizzard fish," and spotted burbot, usually designated "fresh-water cusk," both good in their season. Eels are found everywhere, scarcely any piece of water being without them.

Sturgeon of large size ascend several of the principal rivers for the purpose of spawning. They are sometimes caught, but their flesh being coarse and strong is rarely eaten, owing to the abundance of fishes of better quality.

The following is a statement of the official value, in pounds sterling, of the fish exported from New-Brunswick during the last four years, distinguishing the several countries to which the same were exported:—

To what Countries.	1850	1851	1852	1853
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom, - - -	1835	2613	6185	14,605
North American Colonies,	11,051	16,507	9792	16,659
West Indies, - - - -	1911	489	1778	788
Other British Colonies, -	55	1761	1274	496
United States, - - - -	8400	14,281	22,934	18,609
Foreign States, - - -	4067	3320	4096	5793
Totals, - -	27,319	38,971	46,059	56,950

It is believed that this statement does not include the value of much of the fresh fish which is sent to the United States in ice, or of large quantities of fresh and half-cured fish which go from the fishing grounds in coasting and trading vessels, without being reported.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE.

So large a proportion of New-Brunswick is now covered with dense forest, and as yet, has been so imperfectly explored, that no very precise description of the geological formation of the country can be given. At present it can only be stated generally, that according to the information hitherto obtained, New Brunswick consists mainly of certain rocks, which may be thus described;—

1. The primary rocks of *granite*, *gneiss*, and *mica slate*, which form a broad belt extending directly across the Province, near its centre, in a North-easterly direction. This belt is a spur or branch of the great chain of Alleghany Mountains. It enters the Province from the United States above Woodstock, embracing Mars Hill, near the Des Chutes river, and the range of hills known as the Tobique Mountains, all of which, however, are less than 2000 feet in height, except one, which rises to the height of 2170 feet. At the western end, this belt of hilly country is supposed to be 40 miles wide; it narrows gradually in its north-easterly course, and the hills decrease in height, until they finally disappear before reaching the Bay of Chaleur near Bathurst.

Another belt of similar rocks enters the Province from the westward, at the Cheputnecticook Lakes and River St. Croix, and also pursues a north-easterly course to Bull Moose Hill, near the Bellisle in King's County, soon after which it disappears on meeting the coal measures. The Nerepis Hills are in this belt, which is narrower and less elevated than that to the northward.

Both these belts of granitic rocks form anticlinal ridges against which the stratified masses lean, or they border immense troughs containing the secondary and tertiary formations. The regions they occupy are generally stony, often rocky, and not susceptible of cultivation. In the less rocky portions excellent soils are frequently found when the loose stones are removed.

The trap rocks, which include *felspar*, *basalt*, *porphyry*, *green stone trap*, and others of a volcanic character, are found largely in connection with these belts of primary rocks, into which they send numerous dikes, veins, and intruding masses. A tract of trap rocks, associated with granite and syenite, and frequently passing into the true granitic rock,

extends from Chamcook, near St. Andrews, to the eastern extremity of the County of St. John. This tract is on the average about ten miles in width, and about ten miles distant from the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy, with the north easterly course of which it runs nearly parallel. These trap rocks occupy a large space in the Counties of King's, St. John, and Charlotte; the lofty columnar basalt of the Island of Grand Manan is especially remarkable. They form in general a poor and rugged country, but do not necessarily indicate the presence of unfertile soils, because they contain a large percentage of lime. This chemical character eminently distinguishes the trap from the granitic rocks; and the soils formed from each of these classes of rocks respectively, differ widely, and require entirely different modes of treatment. Wherever the trap rocks crumble from the action of the weather, or other causes, as frequently happens, they form reddish soils of much richness; and when these soils are deep, they may be profitably applied as covering to other soils of an inferior character.

2. The *lower Silurian* rocks, which form a broad belt south of the Tobique hills, running parallel with the north-easterly course of that range, and sweeping around the western end of the coal measures. The slates of this formation are composed of beds of clay that have been gradually consolidated, in which there is no lime. They form soils of medium and inferior quality, which require drainage and the free use of lime.

3. The *upper Silurian* rocks, which cover nearly the whole northern portion of New-Brunswick, from the Tobique hills to the northern boundary of the Province, at the 48th parallel of North latitude, where this formation is met by the lofty mountain ridges of Gaspé. The Counties of Carleton, Victoria, and Restigouche, rest principally on this formation, which furnishes a large portion of the richest upland soil of New-Brunswick. Among the upper Silurian rocks of this region are beds of valuable limestone, frequently abounding in characteristic fossils. The rocks themselves are generally slaty clays, more or less hard, containing lime in considerable quantity as an ingredient, and crumbling down into soils of much richness, and sometimes of great tenacity. These soils are of a heavier character than those of the coal measures, and infinitely more fertile.

The upper Silurian rocks are also found skirting the Bay

of Fundy, forming a belt of unequal width, from the Saint Croix to Point Wolf, at the Eastern extremity of St. John County. The Southern part of Charlotte, and nearly the whole of St. John County, are in this formation. The rocks of this district have been heretofore classed as lower Silurian; but the better opinion seems to be, that they belong to the upper Silurian, and have been greatly changed by igneous action. This opinion is sustained by the presence of large beds of limestone, which especially distinguish this district; and by the presence of fossils in the slates which are less metamorphosed. They are not altogether incapable of yielding good soils; but this portion of the Province is for the most part, covered with soils of an inferior character.

4. The *lower carboniferous* rocks, or red sandstone, which form a narrow belt everywhere between the Silurian rocks and those of the coal measures. They are also found extensively in Westmorland, Albert, King's, Queen's, Carleton and Gloucester; with small patches in St. John and Charlotte Counties. In these sandstones, which are situate beneath the coal measures, large deposits of gypsum are found, and salt-springs often occur. This formation consists chiefly of red conglomerate, fine grained red sandstone, and beds of red clay. The conglomerate does not produce so good a soil as the fine grained red sandstone, which crumbles into red and sandy soils, light and easy to work, often fertile, and under proper management yielding good crops. The beds of red clay, often called red marl, are interstratified with beds of red sandstone, and crumble down into soils which vary from a fine red loam to a rich red clay. In the neighbourhood of lime, these sandstones are themselves rich in lime; and when associated with gypsum, combine to form some of the most generally useful, and when properly drained, some of the most valuable upland soils in the Province.

5. The *carboniferous* rocks, or coal measures, which cover a large proportion of the breadth of New-Brunswick, consist chiefly of grey sandstones of various tints, but sometimes of a dark and greenish hue, and at others of a pale yellow color. The district occupied by these coal measures, extends along the whole gulf shore of this Province, from the boundary of Nova Scotia, at Baie Verte, nearly to Bathurst on the Bay of Chaleur, without interruption. It constitutes a large part of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland; the whole of Kent; the most considerable portions of Westmor-

land, Queen's, and Sunbury; and extends also into Albert, King's, and York Counties. This coal measure district is distinguished by the general flatness of its surface, gently undulating however, intersected by numerous rivers and several large lakes, but consisting principally of table lands, more or less elevated, over which forests of mixed growth extend in every direction. The sandstones of this formation consist principally of siliceous matter, cemented together by a small proportion of clay, chiefly decayed felspar; they crumble readily, form light soils, pale in color and easily worked, retaining little water, ploughed with facility early in Spring and late in Autumn, but needing much manure, and subject to being parched up, in hot and dry summers. Some of these sandstones, however, contain greater proportions of clay, and form stiffer soils; others that are green or grey internally, weather of a red color, and form reddish soils of good quality.

It has been remarked, that the coal measures of New-Brunswick contain a smaller variety of sandstones than those of England and Scotland, and are free from those thick beds of dark-coloured shale, which occur in the coal-measures of the United Kingdom. The soils there, lying above the richest coal-fields, are often miserably poor, and greatly inferior to those furnished by the carboniferous rocks of New-Brunswick.

6. The *tertiary* deposits, which are found at numerous localities along the coast of the Bay of Fundy. These consist of beds of sand, marly clay, and marl, forming low and nearly level tracts, exposed to the sea, and frequently extending some distance from the shores. In the marl and marly clay of this formation, the remains of marine animals and plants are found in profusion. In the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, on the coast of the Bay Chaleur, these are similar to animals and plants which still exist in the Province, and the marls of that district may therefore be referred to the *pliocene* period of the upper tertiary formation.

There are two kinds of *alluvium* in the Province, the fresh-water and the marine, both exceedingly fertile. The first of these, composed of the particles of rocks detached by the frost, heat, and moisture which cause rapid disintegration, are carried downwards by the rains, and transported by the floods in early spring, along the valleys and river sides, where being deposited, they form the fertile intervales that border

nearly every river in New-Brunswick. The marine aluviums are carried inwards by the rapid tides of the Bay of Fundy, and spread along its estuaries, where in the course of time, they become grass-bearing marshes, and being rescued from the sea by embankments, finally produce clover and wheat. These "dyked marshes" as they are termed, possess extraordinary and enduring fertility, and exist extensively in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tides rise to the height of fifty feet and upwards.

For information under this head the writer is indebted to the labours of Dr. Gesner, Dr. Robb, Professor Johnston, and Mr. Logan of Canada, in addition to his own observations in every part of New-Brunswick.

MINES, MINERALS, AND QUARRIES.

As the geological character of New-Brunswick can as yet be but imperfectly described, its minerals, at the present, are therefore only partially known. The principal mineral substances hitherto found in the Province, are as follows:—

1. Bituminous coal, of good quality, found in numerous localities in the coal measures of the Province, of the fat and caking description, like the Newcastle coal of England. No seam of this coal thicker than 21 inches has yet been discovered. The principal workings are in the vicinity of Grand Lake, Queen's County, and the seam is found, on the average, at about 20 feet below the surface. In 1851, nine hundred and forty tons were raised.

2. A highly bituminous mineral, found near the Petiodiac river, in Albert County. A scientific dispute has arisen as to the precise character of this mineral, which one party designates *asphalte*, and the other *pitch coal;* hence it has been proposed to establish it as a new mineral, under the name of *Albertite*. It is valuable for making the best illuminating gas, and also for the manufacture of various liquid hydro-carbons and illuminating and lubricating oils, which are distilled from it. The seam at present worked is vertical, and on the average about six feet wide. The deposit is supposed to be extensive. In 1851, fifteen hundred tons were raised.

3. Iron ores, of various descriptions and qualities, are found in almost every section of New-Brunswick. An inexhaustible bed of *hematite* has been found at Woodstock, near the river St. John; extensive iron-works have been constructed there, and in 1851, eight hundred and ten tons were smelted. No other iron-works have yet been established in the Province, although rich ores exist abundantly, especially in King's and Queen's Counties.

4. Various ores of manganese have been found in connection with the iron ore of Woodstock. Grey oxide of manganese, highly crystallized and of fine quality, has been worked to some extent on the Tattagouche river, near Bathurst, and thence shipped to England. Black oxide of manganese has been found near Quaco, and of this considerable quantities have, at different periods, been shipped to the United States.

5. Plumbago (*graphite*) exists in one of the largest beds known in America, at the Falls, near the City of St. John. It approaches in some degree to a metamorphosed coal, but is still sufficiently pure for the manufacture of lustre, and preparation of moulds for iron castings. It has been worked to some extent; in 1853, eighty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six pounds were exported.

6. Ores of lead (*galena*) have been found on the island of Campo Bello; also at Norton, in King's County; and lately on the banks of the river Tobique, of very good quality. The extent of the deposit, at the several places mentioned, has not yet been ascertained.

7. Grey sulphuret of copper has been found in small quantities on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, in Charlotte County. It has also been found on the left bank of the river Nepisiguit, near Bathurst, and a Company was formed some years since to work the deposit; but the irregular distribution of the mineral rendered their operations uncertain, and the mine has been abandoned.

8. Granite, of the best description, is found on the right bank of the Saint John, above the Long Reach, in King's County. Quarries were opened there some years since, and many public and private buildings in the City of St. John are built wholly, or in part, of the granite quarried there

Although it exists largely in other portions of the Province, no other quarries have yet been worked.

9. Gypsum exists in abundance at Hillsborough, about four miles from the Peticodiac river, to which it is transported on a tramway, and thence shipped in large quantities to the United States. It is also found extensively at Martin's Head, in Saint John County; at Sussex Vale, in King's County; and near the river Tobique, in Victoria County. There is also a deposit near Cape Meranguin, in Westmorland. A snow-white gypsum, compact, translucent, and approaching the finest alabaster, is likewise found at Hillsborough, in considerable quantity. It works readily in the lathe, and makes beautiful ornaments. The quantity of gypsum quarried in 1851, was 5,465 tons. In 1853, no less than 15,712 tons were exported.

10. Limestones are found in various districts, but are principally burned for quick-lime, in large quantities, near the City of Saint John, at L'Etang in Charlotte County, and at Petit Rocher, on the Bay of Chaleur. Kilns exist at other places, where quick-lime is burned on a small scale, for local consumption. Hydraulic limestones have been noticed in many localities. The old mountain limestone, abounding with fossils, is found near the Ocnabog lake, in Queen's County, in its usual position with reference to the coal measures; the whole thickness of the band does not, however, exceed one thousand feet. Magnesian limestone has been noticed near the coal mines at Salmon River, in Queen's County. In 1851, the quantity of lime burned was 35,599 casks, of five bushels each.

11. Marbles of very fair quality are worked in the vicinity of St. John, and are also found near Musquash, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, as well as on the coast of the Bay of Chaleur.

12. Superior dark red sandstones, as also grey and other sandstones, are quarried at Mary's Point and Grindstone Island, in Albert County, and thence exported to some extent. These sandstones are found in large blocks, and are prized for building purposes. Excellent blue flagstones are likewise found at Grindstone Island. Good sandstones for buildings are found on the banks of the Miramichi, as well as in numerous other parts of the coal measures.

13. Grindstones are manufactured to a very considerable extent in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland, as also at Miramichi, and on the coast of the Bay of Chaleur, at New Bandon and Caraquet. They form an export of much value. There were 58,849 grindstones made in 1851.

14. Fine oil-stone (*novaculite*), equal to Turkish, is found at Cameron's Cove, near the Northern head of Grand Manan, whence American citizens carry it off in quantities. Excellent blue whetstone has been worked to some extent near the Sevogle, a tributary to the North West Miramichi. Fine stone, of the like description, is also procured from the banks of the Moose Horn brook, in King's County.

15. Double refracting or Iceland spar, of the best description for optical purposes, is found at Belledune, in the County of Restigouche.

16. Roofing slate (*argillaceous* slate) of good quality is found on the banks of the Tattagouche, near Bathurst, and the roof of the Court House at that place is covered with it. Similar slate has been observed at the narrows of the Tobique river, and on the left bank of the St. John, about three miles above Green river, in Madawaska.

17. Iron pyrites, or *sulphuret of iron*, abounds in New-Brunswick, and may be used in the manufacture of copperas when it occurs in veins. Where dykes of trap-rock have been injected into slate, the latter are often found charged with pyrites; and this *pyritiferous* slate is an article of much economical value, as, by a very simple process, it may be made to produce both copperas and alum.

18. Bituminous shale, a variety of *argillaceous* slate, is found in abundance on the banks of the Memramcook river, near Dorchester, in Westmorland—and throughout a large district in that vicinity. This shale is highly charged with bitumen; and from it naptha is distilled, as also a new liquid hydro-carbon, which has been designated *kerosene*. Atmospheric air, after being passed through this liquid, becomes a powerful illuminating gas. A mineral oil is also obtained by distillation from this shale, and from it *paraffine* is made, a valuable substance for lubricating machinery. Liquid bitumen, or *naptha* in its natural state, is found in small quantities flowing from this shale, in several places.

19. Plastic clay, for bricks and pottery, exists in large beds, in many districts, and is often found of very fine quality. Beds of fire-clay are found beneath the bituminous coal wherever it exists in New-Brunswick. A large outcrop of this valuable clay has been observed at the mouth of the Salmon River, near the head of the Grand Lake, in Queen's County.

20. Peat, of good quality for fuel, exists in large tracts, especially in the Counties of Kent, Queen's, and Sunbury. There are two extensive deposits, washed by the sea, on the shores of the Bay of Miramichi—the one at the Black Lands, near Tabusintac; and the other, on the opposite side of the Bay, at Point Escuminac.

21. Sulphate of barytes has been found North of Fort Howe, near the City of St. John, and is said to exist in other localities.

22. Felspar, in large crystals, has been frequently seen in those granitic rocks which intersect gneiss. When pure this mineral is admirably adapted for the manufacture of fine porcelain.

23. Milk-white quartz, in veins and beds, more or less extensive, occurs in numerous localities. This substance may be profitably employed in the manufacture of flint glass. Quartz crystals, both limpid and smoky, are found in many places. The finest pure crystals have been procured near the Musquash river, in the County of St. John.

24. Ochres and the ochreous earths, are found in beds of considerable thickness, in the sandstones of the coal measures. From some of the ochres, of a ferruginous character, fire-proof paints have been manufactured, at the Scadouc river, near Shediac, in Westmorland.

25. Chlorite, the famous pipe-stone of the Indians, called by them *Tomaganops*, is procured at Grand Manan, and also at the Tomaganops brook, a tributary of the North West Miramichi, in Northumberland. When first procured from its native bed it is of a dark green color, compact, soft, and easily worked; by the moderate action of fire it becomes very black, and quite hard.

26. Jade, (*nephrite*,) a stone remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a light green color, and an oily appearance

when polished, is found in the Province, in localities known to the Indians. Some of them possess ancient scalping-knives and other weapons of jade, neatly polished, and bearing a fine cutting edge.

27. Jasper is found along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur, and other localities in the Northern part of the Province. The ancient arrow-heads, spear-heads, and other Indian implements of stone, for use in war or the chase, were chiefly formed of native blood-red Jasper, exceedingly fine and hard, oftentimes emulating the appearance of the semi-pellucid gems.

28. Hornstone, or *Chert*, is frequently found in the primary rocks, and has been especially noticed at Grand Manan, and the Gannet Rock. It has been seen of various colors, and somewhat translucent. The Indians formerly used chert for the heads of their spears and arrows, although these were sometimes formed of white quartz.

29. Soapstone (*steatite*) is found in the Northern part of the Province by the Indians. Cooking pots, and other utensils of soapstone, are often found near their ancient camping-grounds.

30. Salt-springs, affording a copious supply of water, exist at Sussex Vale, from which salt has been manufactured for many years, by evaporation in boiling. This salt is peculiarly fine, and is supposed to improve the flavor of the excellent butter made in that valley. Salt-springs are also found along a small tributary of the Hammond river, in King's County, and near the river Tobique in Victoria. The origin of these springs is yet an unsettled question; and whether they arise from some unknown chemical action in the bowels of the earth, or are produced by the solution of beds of rock-salt, remains to be determined.

31. Sulphureous and Ferruginous springs, and those emitting Carburetted Hydrogen, are found in numerous localities, in the coal measures and slates of the Province; but as none of their waters have yet been analysed, no precise description can be given of their several qualities.

Very many of the various minerals above described have been observed by the writer, in the localities mentioned; and there is reason to believe that others will be found as the country becomes cleared and more minutely explored.

In addition to the minerals already mentioned, Dr. Gesner states, that Talc, and Talcose Slate, Mica Slate, Thompsonite, Stilbite, Apophyllite, Tourmaline, Serpentine, Iserine, Asbestos, Amethysts, Agates, and Garnets, exist in New-Brunswick, but he does not indicate their several localities.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The advantages of New-Brunswick for Ship-building were apparent to its earliest settlers. Jonathan Leavitt, one of the first settlers in the harbour of St. John, built a small schooner there, before 1770. This vessel was named the "Monneguash," that being the Indian name of the rocky peninsula on which the eastern part of the City of St. John now stands. In 1773, a large schooner was built at Miramichi, and named the "Miramichi," by William Davidson, the first British settler on that river. From these two schooners the Province dates its ship-building, which may be said to have grown up with it, gradually increasing until it has attained its present extent and value.

The forests of New-Brunswick supply timber of large size in any quantity, for building ships of the first class. Such ships are principally built of black birch, and larch or hacmatac. The black birch is used for the keel, floor timbers, and lower planking; larch or hacmatac for all the other timbers, knees and upper planking. American live and white oak are imported for the stem and stern posts of superior ships, and pitch-pine for beams. White pine is used for the cabins and interior finishing, and for masts. The black spruce furnishes as fine yards and topmasts as any in the world. Elm, beech, maple, cedar, and spruce, are used in the construction of ships of the second class, and for small vessels.

Ship-building is prosecuted more extensively than elsewhere, at the ports of St. John and Miramichi, where it first commenced. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews; at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, especially at Teignmouth and Quaco; along the banks of the river Saint John, for ninety miles from the sea, on the Kennebeckacis, one of its tributaries, and at the Grand Lake. Latterly, ship-building has been prosecuted to a considerable extent on the banks of the Peticodiac river, and at Sackville, in Cumberland Basin. Within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, vessels have been chiefly built hitherto at Shemogue, Cocagne, Buctouche,

Richibucto, Kouchibouguac, Miramichi, and Shippagan; at Bathurst and Dalhousie, within the Bay of Chaleur; and at Campbellton on the Restigouche.

One of Lloyd's Surveyors now resides in New-Brunswick, and all large vessels are subjected to his strict and careful supervision while in course of construction. Ships built under his inspection are classed before they go to sea; and such ships have justly attained a high character. The "Marco Polo," renowned for her sailing qualities, was built in the harbour of Saint John, and has been followed by a fleet of other ships, equally famous for their strength, speed, and durability.

The following is a comparative statement of the numbers and tonnage of the vessels built in New-Brunswick during the last six years:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Tons.*
1848	86	22,793
1849	114	36,534
1850	86	30,356
1851	87	34,350
1852	118	58,399
1853	122	71,428

The vessels built in 1853, it will be observed, were of large size, averaging no less than 585 tons each. The proportions in which they were built in different parts of the Province, in 1853, may be judged by the following statement from the three ports of registry:—St. John, 94 vessels, 56,452 tons; Miramichi, 21 vessels, 13,205 tons; St. Andrews, 7 vessels, 1,771 tons. The vessels registered at Miramichi include all those built in the Gulf; and those registered at St. Andrews, include all that were built in Charlotte County.

At an average of eight pounds Sterling per ton, the vessels built in 1853 were worth £571,426 Sterling. As fully half the cost of each ship is expended in labor, the value of employment afforded by Ship-building in New-Brunswick may be readily estimated. The amount of daily labor in and about the hull and spars of a ship, is on the average ten days for each registered ton.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The number of Saw Mills has increased very much in New-Brunswick of late years; and recently they have been greatly improved in their construction and machinery. Water Power is still used very extensively; but the number of mills worked by steam is becoming large, especially at and near the various sea-ports. In 1833, the number of saw mills in the Province was estimated at two hundred and thirty; by the census of 1851, it appears that the number of saw mills had then increased to five hundred and eighty-four—giving employment to 4302 men. Many saw mills on a large scale have since been erected.

By the census of 1851, it also appears that there were then in the Province, 261 grist mills, employing 366 men; 125 tanneries, employing 255 men; 11 foundries, employing 242 men; 52 carding and weaving establishments, employing 96 persons, and that there were also 5475 hand-looms, at which 622,237 yards of cloth were made in a year; this was chiefly coarse woollen, for farmers' use. There were eight breweries, manufacturing annually 100,975 gallons of malt liquor; and 94 other manufacturing establishments, giving employment to 953 persons.

The value of various articles manufactured in the Province in 1851, is thus stated:—Boots and Shoes, £89,367; Leather, £45,165; Candles, £19,860; Wooden Ware, (not Cabinet-work,) £20,505; Chairs and Cabinet-ware, £13,472; Soap, £18,562; Hats, £6360; Iron Castings, £20,205.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The rivers of New-Brunswick and their tributaries are so large, and afford such facilities for reaching the interior of the country, that for a long period after its first settlement the construction of roads was greatly neglected.

The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and steamers of large class, for eighty-four miles from the sea, up to Fredericton, the Seat of Government. Above Fredericton, small steamers ply to Woodstock, about seventy miles further up the river; when the water is high, they make occasional trips

to the Tobique, a further distance of fifty miles; and sometimes they reach the Grand Falls, which are about 220 miles from the sea. Above these Falls the river has been navigated by a steamer about forty miles, to the mouth of the Madawaska; beyond that point the St. John is navigable for boats and canoes almost to its source. The Madawaska river is also navigable for small steamers thirty miles, up to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles in width, and of great depth. From the upper end of this lake to the river St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is about eighteen miles only.

Another large sheet of water in connection with the St. John, is the Grand Lake, the entrance to which is about fifty miles from the sea. This lake is about twenty nine miles long, and from two to seven miles in width. The Salmon river enters the Grand Lake near its head, and is navigable for small vessels and steamers for about 16 miles. The Maquapit and French Lakes are connected with the Grand Lake by a deep, narrow channel, through which small vessels can pass.

The Washademoak Lake is about twenty miles long, and on the average, three quarters of a mile in width. The stream from it enters the St. John about 40 miles from the sea.—This lake is navigable for steamers to the north of the New Canaan river, which flows in at its head.

The Kennebeccasis river, a large tributary of the St. John, is 80 miles long; it is navigable for steamers 25 miles from its mouth to Hampton, where vessels of 500 tons have been built. The Oromocto is another large tributary flowing from two large lakes, navigable for vessels drawing eight feet water for 20 miles from its mouth. It enters the St. John from the westward, 72 miles from the sea; within its mouth vessels of 1200 tons are built. The Nashwaak, the Keswick, the Mactaquack, and the Nackawic are all considerable streams entering the St. John from the eastward. The Tobique is a large river, 80 miles in length, with its tributaries watering a large tract of country east of the St. John. There are many other tributaries of the St. John, both from the eastward and the westward, among which the Aroostock is the most considerable.

The Petitcodiac is a large river flowing into Cumberland Basin, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable 25 miles for vessels of the largest size; and for schooners of 60 or 80 tons for 12 miles further, to the head of the tide.—

The whole length of this river is about 100 miles; above the tide it is navigable for boats and canoes fully fifty miles.

The Richibucto is a considerable river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is navigable for small vessels for 15 miles above the harbour at its mouth; the tide flows up it 25 miles.

The Miramichi is a large river, navigable for vessels of 800 tons for 25 miles from the Gulf, and for schooners 20 miles further, to the head of the tide, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. This river has many large tributaries spreading over a great extent of country.

The Restigouche, at the north-eastern extremity of the Province, is a noble river, three miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles from the Bay. The principal stream of the Restigouche, is over 200 miles in length. Its Indian name signifies, "the river which divides like the hand,"—in allusion to its separation, above the tide, into five large streams. The main river, and its large tributaries, widely spread, are supposed to drain at least 4000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources.

The Bay of Chaleur, into which the Restigouche flows, may be described as one immense haven, with many excellent harbours. Its length is 90 miles, and it varies in breadth from 15 to 30 miles; yet in all this great extent of length and breadth, there is neither roach, reef, or shoal, or any impediment to navigation. On the southern or New-Brunswick side of this Bay, the shores are low, the water deepening gradually from them. On the northern or Canadian side, the shores are bold and precipitous, rising into eminences which may almost be called mountains.

Besides the rivers mentioned, there are very many others, of such size as would entitle them elsewhere to be deemed very considerable. An inspection of the small map attached to this hand-book, will show how admirably the country is watered throughout, no portion of it being without running streams, "from the smallest brook up to the navigable river," by which the country can everywhere be penetrated, as mentioned by the Railway Commissioners.

Great Roads have been made through those lines of country most thickly settled. The principal of these is the line of great road from the Harbour of St. John, up the valley of

the St. John river, to Canada. The next is the line of great road, from the United States frontier, at Calais, across the Province eastwardly, to the City of St. John; thence eastwardly along the valleys of the Kennebeckasis and Peticodiac, to the Bend of the latter river. At that point, a branch diverges southerly to the boundary of Nova-Scotia; the main line pursues its course to Shediac, and thence northerly, along the Gulf Shore of the Province, to the Canadian boundary at the Restigouche. There are also great roads that connect Fredericton with the ports of St. Andrews and Miramichi; with other great roads of less extent connecting several important points. The bye-roads in each County are numerous, penetrating into every settlement; these are being extended continually, as settlers push their way into the wilderness.—About £30,000 sterling is appropriated annually from the Provincial revenue, for the construction and improvement of roads and bridges. A wire suspension bridge has recently been thrown over the river St. John, near the City of St. John, where a toll is levied; with that single exception, all the roads and bridges in the Province are free.

There are numerous waterfalls on the rivers and streams of the Province; very few are without, and some have falls of great height and large volume. The amount of water power in New-Brunswick is exceedingly large, and almost beyond calculation. Few countries of its size possess such facilities for obtaining power to an unlimited extent from running water.

Railways.—The first railway commenced in the Province was intended to connect the Port of St. Andrews, with the village of Woodstock, a distance of about 100 miles. As Woodstock is distant 150 miles from the sea by the river St. John, and as that river is obstructed by ice five months in the year, it was deemed advisable that the upper country should have a shorter communication with the sea, which would be available during the whole year. This railway is now completed and open for traffic, for twenty six miles from St. Andrews; leaving upwards of 70 miles to be completed.

The European and North American Railway Company has entered into a contract for the construction and equipment of a first class single track Railway, of 5 feet 6 inches guage, from the Harbour of St. John to Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 107 miles, with a branch to the No-

va-Scotia boundary of 37 miles, at £6,500 sterling per mile, the same to be ready for actual traffic and travel, on or before the 1st of July, 1857. In the same contract, provision has been made for the extension of this railway westwardly, from the City of St. John to the boundary of the State of Maine, an estimated distance of 75 miles; and for an extension northerly, from Shediac to Miramichi, about 90 miles; as also for a branch from St. John to Fredericton, of 65 miles in length. It is estimated, that in the construction of these railways, one year's labour of sixty men will be required for each mile of railway. The amount of ordinary labour required in New-Brunswick for railways only, will be very great for several years to come, affording the certainty of steady and profitable employment for a long period. The completion of these proposed railways, by furnishing greater facilities for traffic at all seasons, will materially increase the trade and business of the country, and thus create a greater demand for agricultural and mechanical labour at profitable rates.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The extent and value of the commerce and navigation of the Province, will be best shown by the following statistical tables, carefully compiled from official returns.

The first is a statement of the numbers and tonnage of vessels, owned and registered in the Province, on the 31st day of December, in each of the years mentioned:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Tons.*
1848	763	113,825
1849	775	117,475
1850	807	121,996
1851	796	118,288
1852	782	103,641
1853	827	114,588

Estimating the population of the province in 1853, at 200,000 souls, the proportion of tonnage to population will be one ton and one seventh for each man, woman, and child in the country—an unusually large proportion in any community.

The value of imports and exports during the last six years, distinguishing countries, is thus stated, in pounds sterling.

Years.	Inwards and Outwards.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States.	Foreign States.	Total Sterling.
			W. Indies.	Br. N. A.	Elsewhere.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1848	Imports.	241,962	5304	123,464	4,068	244,276	10,294	629,408
	Exports.	500,683	13,283	76,982	76	44,553	3,622	639,199
1849	Imports.	301,468	1,112	103,460	Nil.	264,562	22,956	693,927
	Exports.	463,814	11,472	54,095	1,252	51,582	19,247	601,462
1850	Imports.	397,639	2,313	134,937	5,027	262,148	13,467	815,531
	Exports.	489,551	18,070	59,572	1,621	77,400	11,804	658,018
1851	Imports.	458,586	741	161,026	2,148	330,835	26,964	980,300
	Exports.	581,958	12,478	72,753	4,008	83,028	17,799	772,024
1852	Imports.	496,597	2,822	199,883	2,222	393,210	15,867	1,110,601
	Exports.	603,295	12,894	76,121	1,373	83,792	18,860	796,335
1853	Imports.	780,816	2,344	304,585	2,375	574,070	45,918	1,716,108
	Exports.	799,386	6,853	116,996	4,519	121.858	22,877	1,072,491

The regular increase in the imports and exports during the ast six years, is worthy of especial notice, as marking the teady progress and continued advancement of the country. The apparent deficiency in each year between the value of mports and the value of exports, is amply made up by the ale of new ships in the United Kingdom, the freight of their

cargoes to the place of sale, the earnings of the ships belonging to the Province, and the prices obtained for articles exported beyond the official estimate of their value when shipped, leaving, on the whole, a large balance of trade in favour of the Province.

The following is a statement of the number of ships and vessels and their tonnage, which entered inwards at the several ports of New-Brunswick, from all parts of the world, during the last five years,—distinguishing the various countries from which they arrived:—

Years.	From United Kingdom.		From British Colonies.		From United States.		From For. States.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1849	325	140,024	1213	81,050	1304	182,007	51	13,106	2893	416,187
1850	233	95,393	1281	81,424	1457	242,104	68	17,701	3039	436,622
1851	273	113,665	1275	87,965	1453	274,594	57	12,926	3058	489,150
1852	219	86,203	1535	99,642	1511	344,187	49	9 254	3314	539,336
1853	248	98,592	1863	110,414	1767	405,345	78	12 225	3556	627,276

The next table contains a statement of the number of ships and vessels, and their tonnage, cleared outwards during the last five years,—distinguishing the countries to which they sailed:—

Years.	To United Kingdom.		To British Colonies.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1849	769	300,896	1172	68,097	928	84,742	25	3769	2891	457,414
1850	768	203,617	1241	70,155	937	87,925	25	3286	2971	464,983
1851	815	347,757	1182	73,280	950	111,772	64	5717	2981	538,528
1852	793	353,013	1465	86,652	999	135,580	41	6227	3298	581,472
1853	902	413,796	1784	102,216	1191	158,523	44	6763	3929	681,478

The increase in the number of vessels inwards and outwards, during the above years, has been equal to the increase in imports and exports, and shows the steady advance in trade and navigation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTIES.

RESTIGOUCHE.—This is the northernmost County in the Province. It has a large frontage on the Bay of Chaleur, and is bounded northerly by the 48th parallel of North latitude, which is the dividing line between New-Brunswick and Canada in that quarter. It abuts westwardly on Victoria County, and is bounded southerly by Gloucester and Northumberland.

Restigouche County contains 1,426,560 acres, of which 156,979 acres are granted, and 1,269,581 acres are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land is 8895 acres only. The population, in 1851, was 4161; of whom 2353 were males, and 1808 were females. Lumbering is carried on extensively in Restigouche, which will account for the excess of males. This County is divided into five Parishes — Addington, Colborne, Dalhousie, Durham, and Eldon. The shire-town is Dalhousie, a neat town at the mouth of the River Restigouche. It is built on an easy slope, at the base of a high hill; the streets are broad and clean. A crescent-shaped cove in front of the town is well sheltered, and has good holding ground for ships, in six and seven fathoms water. There are excellent wharves, and safe timber ponds at Dalhousie, affording every convenience for loading ships of the largest class. The eastern point of Dalhousie Harbour is in latitude 48° 4′ north, longitude 66° 22′ west. Variation of the compass 20° 45′ west. Neap tides rise six feet, and spring tides nine feet. From Dalhousie to the village of Campbelton the distance by the river is about eighteen miles. The whole of this distance may be considered one harbour, there being from four to nine fathoms throughout, in the main channel. At Campbelton, the river is about three quarters of a mile wide; above this place, the tide flows six miles, but large vessels do not go further up than Campbelton. In 1853, ninety vessels, of the burthen of 18,217 tons, entered the port of Dalhousie.

The soil in this County is very fertile, and produces large crops; it is especially noted for the excellent quality of its grain. The best wheat grown there weighs 65 lbs. per bushel; barley, 56 lbs. per bushel; black oats, 42 lbs. per bushel; white oats, 47 lbs. per bushel. The productiveness in Restigouche, although so far north, affirms the principle, that—

"climate unless it be very severe, is by no means the most influential element in determining the agricultural capabilities of a country." The geological character of any country has more influence upon its economical prospects than climate, and should be equally if not more carefully studied.

GLOUCESTER.—This County lies between Restigouche and Northumberland, and has a long range of sea-coast, in part on the Bay of Chaleur, and in part on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it also includes the Islands of Shippagan and Miscou, which form the north-eastern extremity of the Province.

Gloucester County contains 1,037,440 acres, of which 332,902 acres are granted, and 704,538 acres are yet vacant. The amount of cleared land is 19,812 acres. The population in 1851, was 11,704 souls, of whom 1479 were males, and 1434 were females. Owing to the extent of sea-coast and the facilities for prosecuting the fisheries, there are many fishermen in this County. The value of the catch, in 1851, was returned at £15,693.

There are six Parishes in Gloucester—Bathurst, Beresford, Caraquet, New-Bandon, Saumarez, and Shippagan. Bathurst is the shire-town. It is pleasantly situated between the Nepisiguit and Middle rivers, on a point of land which has a very easy slope to the harbour. The entrance to the harbour is between two low points of sand and gravel, and is about 230 yards across. Outside this entrance is the bar, on which, at spring tides, there is fifteen feet of water. Within the entrance, the harbour is a beautiful basin, about three and a half miles in length, and two miles in width, well sheltered from every wind. In the principal channel there is about 14 feet at low water, and vessels drawing more than 14 feet usually take in part of their cargoes outside the bar, in the roadstead, where there is from six to ten fathoms water, and good holding ground. The entrance to Bathurst harbour is in latitude 47° 39′ north, longitude 65° 38′ west; the rise and fall of tide, 4 to 7 feet. In 1853, eighty-four vessels, of the burthen of 11,473 tons, entered the port of Bathurst.

The Nepisiguit river, flowing into Bathurst harbour, is eighty miles long, but not navigable, owing to the number of cascades, falls, and rapids. Large quantities of timber are floated down it for shipment. Great numbers of salmon ascend this river every season, as far as the Grand Falls,

which are about 22 miles from the harbour, but cannot pass up them. Owing to its peculiar character, this river is well adapted to the sport of fly-fishing, and of late years it has become a favorite resort of fly-fishers from all parts. The favorite stations are at the Pabineau Falls, seven miles from Bathurst, and at the Grand Falls, fifteen miles further up; but there are several places between these two points, where the sport may be followed with success. Large trout are very abundant. The sporting season is from June until the end of August.

At the north-eastern part of this County is the spacious haven of Shippagan, which comprises three large and commodious harbours, between the islands of Pocksoudie and Shippagan, and the main land. Within these harbours there is good anchorage for vessels of the largest class, which can lie perfectly sheltered from every wind. The rise and fall of tide is from 3 to 6 feet. Miscou harbour (formerly called Little Shippagan) lies between the islands of Miscou and Shippagan. It has good anchorage, well sheltered, with three to five fathoms at low water. This excellent harbour is of much use and importance to fishing vessels frequenting the Gulf, which resort to it greatly in stormy weather.

The Caraquet, Pokemouche, and Tracadie rivers, are wholly in Gloucester County, and there is much good land yet vacant on their banks.

In 1851, there were 14,302 grindstones made in this County, and 21,157 lbs. of maple sugar. The quantity of butter made was 82,691 pounds.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—This is the largest County in the Province. Its front on the Gulf includes the whole bay of Miramichi, from Tabuisntac to Point Escuminac, whence it spreads out to a great breadth westerly, abutting on Sunbury, York and Victoria, with Kent to the southward.

The County of Northumberland contains 2,980,000 acres, of which 986,168 acres are granted, and 1,993,832 are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land is 30,221 acres. In 1851, the population was 15,064 souls, being little more than one soul to each 200 acres in the County. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lumbering, agriculture, and the fisheries, while the ship yards and saw mills afford much employment for ordinary labor. There are ten parishes in this County—Alnwick, Blackville, Blissfield, Chatham, Glenelg,

Hardwicke, Ludlow, Nelson, Newcastle, and Northesk. The shire-town is Newcastle, situated about 30 miles from the Gulf, on the left bank of the Miramichi. Douglastown is a thriving village, about three miles below Newcastle, on the same side of the river, with every convenience for business. Chatham is a bustling little town, on the right bank of the Miramichi, about 25 miles from the Gulf, rather crowded along the water side, but with deep water in front and many facilities for loading large vessels. In 1853, two hundred and seventy-seven vessels, 34,528 tons burthen, entered the port of Miramichi. There is a bar at the entrance of the port; but the river is of such large size, and pours forth such a volume of water, that the bar offers no impediment to navigation, there being sufficient depth of water on it, at all times, for vessels of seven and eight hundred tons, and nowhere less than three fathoms in the entrance, at low water. From the entrance there is 6 and 7 fathoms, in the channel, up to Newcastle. Owing to the size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks anywhere for miles; and consequently, detached villages have sprung up, wanting many of the advantages which would be gained from having one large town. The tide rises from three to five feet. The variation of the compass is 21° west.

In 1853, the following quantities of fish were exported from Miramichi:—Herrings, 3,728 barrels; alewives, 7,130 barrels; pickled salmon, 396 barrels; pickled basse, 113 barrels; shad, 45 barrels; oysters, 200 barrels; eels, 21 barrels; salted trout, 7 barrels; mackerel, 167 barrels; 162,500 pounds of preserved salmon; 29,000 pounds preserved lobsters.

The Tabusintac, a river about 60 miles long, enters the Gulf, a few miles to the northward of the Miramichi. The tide flows up it 20 miles; but it has only 8 feet, at low water, on the bar at its entrance, near which the sea-fisheries are prosecuted to some extent. There is good land on the Tabusintac yet vacant.

Of late years much attention has been given to farming in Northumberland, with favorable results. In 1851, this County produced 30,854 bushels of wheat; 120,366 bushels of oats; and 289,436 bushels of potatoes; besides other crops of grain and roots. In the same year, 202,637 pounds of butter were made in the County, and 5,381 pounds of maple sugar. There are thirty-two places of worship in this County, and 2,116 inhabited houses.

KENT.—This County was formerly part of Northumberland, of which it formed the southeastern corner. It has a large frontage on the Gulf, extending from the northern point of Shediac harbour to Point Escuminac, at the entrance to the Miramichi.

Kent contains 1,026,000 acres, of which 386,398 acres are granted, and 640,002 acres are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land is 35,496 acres. The population in 1851 was 11,410 souls, little more than one soul to each hundred acres in the County. The inhabitants follow lumbering, fishing, farming, and ship-building. There are six parishes—Carleton, Dundas, Harcourt, Richibucto, Weldford, and Wellington. The shire town is Richibucto, a sea-port on the left bank of the Richibucto river, built chiefly along the water side, with wharves, warehouses, and timber-ponds in front. In 1853, one hundred and eight vessels, of the burthen of 15,189 tons, entered at this port. There was formerly twelve to fifteen feet on the bar at low water, but it has of late shoaled considerably, owing to a new channel having broken out; measures have, however, been taken to deepen the main channel and improve the entrance. The tide rises in Richibucto harbour, 2½ to four feet.

The harbour of Buctouche is twenty miles south of Richibucto. This harbour is at the mouth of Great and Little Buctouche rivers; the entrance, between two low sand beaches, is narrow. The tides rise and fall two to four feet; and vessels drawing 13½ feet can cross the bar at ordinary tides. Outside the bar, there is instantly three fathoms water, deepening gradually seaward. Inside the bar, there is five fathoms, and this gradually deepens up to the loading place at the bridge, where vessels lie in nine fathoms water, The Big Buctouche is forty miles in length; the tide flows up it thirteen miles; the Little Buctouche is thirty-five miles in length, and the tide flows up it ten miles. There is much good land, and some fine farms on both these rivers. In 1853, thirty-seven vessels, of the burthen of 4323 tons, arrived at this port.

The harbour of Cocagne, by the coast, is nine miles south of Buctouche. This is also a bar harbour; in ordinary tides there is nine feet on the bar at low water, and fourteen feet at high water; at spring tides there are two feet more. Within, there is a large sheet of water, well sheltered. The tide flows seven miles up the Cocagne river; the land on its banks is of good quality for settlement.

There is scarcely a hill of any magnitude in the whole County of Kent, and it may be described as the most level County in the Province. Being wholly within the formation described as the coal measures, it consists altogether of gentle undulations and long swells of country, covered with the finest timber, chiefly hardwood. The maple abounds; and 44,154 pounds of maple sugar were made in 1851. In the same year, 83,171 pounds of butter were made in the County.

WESTMORLAND.—This County has a large extent of low sandy coast, on the Straits of Northumberland, extending from the boundary of Nova-Scotia, at Baie Verte, to the northern point of Shediac harbour. On the south-west it is bounded by the Peticodiac River and County of Albert; and on the west by King's and Queen's Counties. It possesses great agricultural capabilities, besides many facilities for lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding, in addition to its mines and quarries.

Westmorland contains 878,440 acres, of which 577,440 acres are granted, and 301,000 acres are vacant. The cleared land amounts to 92,822 acres. The population in 1851 was 17,814 souls, dwelling in 2390 houses. There are seven Parishes,—Botsford, Dorchester, Moncton, Sackville, Salisbury, Shediac, and Westmorland. The shire town is Dorchester, a rural village about one mile from the eastern bank of the Peticodiac River.

The harbour of Shediac, on the Gulf shore, is, by the coast, ten miles south of Cocagne. Its entrance, at the southern end of Shediac Island, is in latitude 46° 15′ 15″ north, and longitude 64° 32′ 10″ west. The longitude in time, is 4h. 18 min. 8.40 seconds · the variation of the compass, 19° west. During the summer solstice, the time of high water, at the full and change of the moon, is 7 A. M.; at and during the winter solstice, at 12 noon; neap tides rise two feet, and spring tides four feet. In the fair-way, or ship-channel, at the distance of 2½ miles from the harbour, 25 feet water is found, which is continued, with little variation, up to the entrance. From thence there is 19 feet in the channel, gradually lessening, until at the anchorage off Point Du Chene, where 16½ feet is found, at one-third of a mile from the shore. Two small rivers, the Shediac and the Scadouc, fall into this harbour. In 1853, two hundred and twenty-two vessels, of the burthen of 21,226 tons, entered at Shediac. The ter-

minus of the railway from St. John will be at or near the entrance to this harbour, whence communication will be had, by steamers and sailing vessels, with Prince Edward Island, 36 miles distant, and all other parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as also the Great Lakes of Canada, by the River St. Lawrence and its canals. It is therefore quite certain to become a place of much trade and business.

Aboushagan and Tedish are boat harbours, to the eastward of Shediac, between that harbour and Cape Bauld. At Aboushagan there is five feet water on the bar, with good sand beaches near the entrance. Tedish bar is dry at low water, but there is a fine sand beach, on which boats are easily drawn up.

The harbours of Big and Little Shemogue are between Cape Bauld and Cape Tormentine. Big Shemogue is a good harbour for vessels of all sizes, up to 130 tons. At ordinary tides there is ten feet on the bar at high water, with a channel fifty fathoms wide. Inside, the harbour is capable of containing one hundred vessels, with anchorage in 2½ fathoms, well sheltered. Ship-building is prosecuted in this harbour, near which the best ship timber is said to be abundant. Little Shemogue is about three miles east of its larger namesake, but is only a boat-harbour, with two feet water on its bar.

Westmorland has the advantage of several shipping ports on the Bay of Fundy, within Cumberland Basin, and along the Peticodiac river; from each of these there is considerable coasting and foreign trade. In 1853, eighteen vessels, of 1,328 tons, entered at Sackville; ten vessels, of 771 tons, entered at Dorchester; and twenty-one vessels, of 1,646 tons, entered at Moncton. Vessels of all sizes, up to 1,000 tons, are built at each of these places.

The rise and fall of tide on the shores of Westmorland, within Cumberland Basin, and up the river Peticodiac, are very great. At Dorchester Island, near the mouth of the Peticodiac river, an ordinary tide rises 36 feet, and spring tides 48 feet. The tide rushes up this river with great velocity, and with a tidal wave, usually called "the bore," which at spring tides is 5 or 6 feet high. At Moncton, usually called the Bend, because it is situated at the point where the river, which flows thence in an easterly course, turns suddenly, almost at a right angle, and flows to the southward, an ordinary tide rises 48 feet, and spring tides

57 feet. Moncton is a thriving village, its population increasing rapidly in consequence of the operations for establishing railway communication with the Gulf of Shediac, and with the City of St. John. A Bank has been established there recently, for facilitating extensive business transactions, and this flourishing place bids fair to become an entrepot for trade with the northern Counties, Prince Edward Island and the Gulf of St. Lawrence generally.

The fertile marshes and uplands of Westmorland are well adapted for grazing purposes. In 1851, 322,335 pounds of butter were made. In the same year, this County, with other crops, produced 33,937 tons of hay; 145,396 bushels of oats; and 282,224 bushels of potatoes. The quantity of maple sugar made, was 43,485 pounds.

ALBERT.—This County lies south and west of the river Peticodiac, with the Bay of Fundy in front, and abutting westwardly on St. John and King's Counties. It was formerly part of Westmorland, from which it was separated in 1845.

Albert contains 433,560 acres, of which 233,700 acres are granted, and 199,860 acres are still vacant. There are 32,210 acres of cleared land, The population in 1851 was 6,313 souls. There is much good land in this County, and its dyked marshes are extensive. A large proportion of the vacant land is of good quality, well adapted for settlement and cultivation. Besides its agricultural capabilities, Albert County possesses valuable resources in its forests, its mines, and its fisheries.

There are five parishes in this County—Coverdale, Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough, and Hopewell. The shire-town is at Hillsborough, on the western bank of the Peticodiac river. Shipments take place from Hillsborough and Harvey, and at the former place ship-building is prosecuted. In 1853, thirteen vessels, of 1,401 tons, entered at Harvey; and sixty-seven vessels, of 11,377 tons, entered at Hillsborough. These vessels carried the various products of this County to places abroad; and there were many coasters also employed in carrying produce to the port of St. John. In 1851, there were 142,137 pounds of butter made in Albert, and 62,235 pounds of maple sugar.

SAINT JOHN.—This County consists of a narrow strip of land, stretching for nearly ninety miles along the Shores of the Bay of Fundy, with Albert County on the east, Charlotte County on the west, and King's County to the Northward.—It contains 414,720 acres, of which 309,147 acres are granted, and 105,573 acres are still vacant, chiefly at the eastern and western extremes of the County. Its population in 1851, was 38,475 souls.

There are five Parishes in this County—Lancaster, Portland, St. John, St. Martins, and Simonds. The City of Saint John is the Shiretown; it contained in 1851, a population of 22,745 souls, and the Parish of Portland its suburb, contained 8,429 souls, making together, 31,174 souls. At the present time (1854) the population of St. John and Portland may be estimated at 35,000 souls.

Although this County cannot boast of its agricultural capabilities, yet in 1851, it produced with other crops, 6,855 tons of hay, 30,961 bushels of oats, 9,758 bushels of buckwheat, 34,438 bushels of turnips, and 105,695 bushels of potatoes. In the same year, 102,716 pounds of butter were made, and 12,960 casks of lime were burned.

The City of Saint John was established by Royal Charter in 1785, and is now divided into seven wards. Of these, five are on the eastern side of the Harbour; the other two are on the western side, and constitute that part of the City usually called Carleton. The City Government, or Common Council consists of a Mayor and Recorder, with an Alderman and Councillor from each ward. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors are elected annually by the citizens and freeholders; the Recorder is appointed by the Crown. All British subjects may become citizens on paying certain fees, amounting to about £5 sterling; but sons of citizens, born in the City, and those who have served an apprenticeship in it, become citizens at 21 years of age, on payment of about £1 sterling.

In 1851, there were 3,885 inhabited houses in the City, and 133 in course of erection. The number of stores, barns, and out houses was then 2397; these numbers have considerably increased since 1851. There are many good buildings of brick and stone, especially in the business part of the City, where none others are now allowed to be built. The tide rises 21 to 23 feet at ordinary tides, and 23 to 25 feet at spring tides. At full and change of the moon, it is high wa-

ter at 11 hours 44 minutes. There is good anchorage within the Harbour in 10 to 70 fathoms water. Owing to the tide-falls at the head of this harbour, it is never frozen or in any way impeded by ice during the winter; vessels arrive and depart every day during the year. Its latitude is 45° 15′ north, longitude, 65° 3′ 36″ west; variation of the compass, 16° 30′ west.

The position of St. John Harbour, at the mouth of a large river with numerous tributaries, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice, give it great advantages over all the northern ports in North America, and render it almost certain of becoming a place of much commercial importance. The existing trade and commerce of the Port with its steady increase, will be best understood by the following statement of the numbers and tonnage of vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards, during the last four years, with the numbers of their crews:—

	No.	*Tons.*	*Men.*
1850—Inwards, . . .	1695	260,429	11,172
Outwards, . .	1720	284,793	12,192
1851—Inwards, . . .	1528	282,566	11,008
Outwards, . .	1545	324.821	12,615
1852—Inwards, . , .	1740	334,267	12,105
Outwards, . .	1746	362,917	13,670
1853—Inwards, . . .	2117	400,216	14,537
Outwards, . .	2106	438,193	15,952

The amount of ship-building and the value of the fishing in the Harbour of St. John, have been already stated under those heads. In the City and County of St. John, there were in 1851, fifty-one saw-mills employing 803 men; 14 grist-mills; 17 tanneries; 6 foundries; 4 breweries; and 61 other factories giving employment to 1120 men. The numerous ship-yards, and the large quantities of deals and timber being continually exported, afford a large amount of profitable employment for ordinary labour.

There are three banks in the City of St. John—the Bank of New-Brunswick, with a capital of £100,000 currency; the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, with a capital of £150,000 currency, and a branch of the Bank of British North America, established in London, with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling.

By means of the electric telegraph, St. John is in immediate communication with Nova Scotia and Canada, and with all parts of the United States to which the telegraph has been extended. A railway from the Harbour of St. John to Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 110 miles, is now in course of construction. It is proposed to extend this railway to the Nova Scotia boundary near Baie Verte, to meet the railway now being built from Halifax to that point; and also northwardly from Shediac to Miramichi, and thence to the St. Lawrence and Trois Pistoles, there to connect with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and so with the Great Lakes and the far West. Another line of railway is also contemplated from the City of St. John, westwardly, to the frontier of the United States at Calais, by which connection will be had with the whole railway system of the United States. From this line it is proposed to construct a branch northwardly to Fredericton, and thence up the valley of the St. John, to give greater facilities for traffic, especially in winter.

At present, constant communication is maintained with Portland and Boston by first-class steamers. The time from St. John to Portland by steamer, and thence by railway, either to Montreal or Quebec, is about 35 hours—to Boston, 30 hours.

The City of St. John is lighted with gas, and supplied with water by iron pipes from a reservoir about four miles from the City. These water-works are to be immediately extended, so as to give every part of the City an ample supply of pure water.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—This County occupies the south-west corner of New-Brunswick, and is nearly square in form. Its front on the Bay of Fundy extends from Point Lepreaux to the St. Croix river, which is the boundary of the United States in that direction. Charlotte County contains 783,360 acres, of which 317,245 acres are granted, and the remaining 466,115 acres are yet vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 45,656 acres, or about one-seventh part of the quantity granted. The population of the County in 1851, was 19,938 souls, chiefly engaged in fishing, farming, lumbering, and ship-building. There are ten parishes in Charlotte—Campo Bello, (an island,) Grand Manan, (also an island), Pennfield, St. Andrews, St. David, St. George, St.

James, St. Patrick, St. Stephen, and West Isles, (a group of islands.) The Shire-town is St. Andrews, which is pleasantly situated on a point of land between the St. Croix, (or Schoodic) river, and the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, on an easy slope with a southern aspect. The Parish of St. Andrews has a population of 3,910 souls. From the harbour of St. Andrews a railroad has been projected, which is at present in course of construction, toward Woodstock on the river St. John, a distance of about 100 miles. Of this railway, 26 miles are now completed and open for traffic; and the intention is, after reaching Woodstock, to continue the line by the valley of the St. John, to the River St. Lawrence, and thence to Quebec.

The St. Croix is a large river, flowing from two chains of lakes, widely spread over a tract of county which has long furnished, and still continues to furnish, extensive supplies of timber. It is navigable to the head of the tide at St. Stephen, which is about 16 miles above St. Andrews. St. Stephen and Milltown are two thriving villages on the St. Croix, chiefly supported by the saw-mills in their vicinity, and the traffic in sawed lumber of every description.

The Digdeguash and the Magaguadavic are two considerable rivers falling into the Bay of Passamaquoddy, to the eastward of St. Andrews. There are saw-mills on each of these rivers, and ships load with lumber at their mouths, as also at the entrance to Lepreaux river, in Mace's Bay, at the eastern extreme of this County. The fisheries of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and West Isles, have already been mentioned. All vessels which enter and clear at the various harbours and loading places in Charlotte County, are enumerated as entering and clearing at the Port of St. Andrews. The following is a statement of their numbers, tonnage, and men during the last five years, distinguishing countries:—

VESSELS INWARDS.

Years.	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		Totals.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1849	10	2430	66	2887	613	52,001	1	230	690	57,548	2,681
1850	12	3437	84	5475	634	63,581	2	250	732	72,693	3,851
1851	15	4985	92	8168	694	75,407	4	1137	805	89,597	4,725
1852	9	3916	57	4262	675	81,693	2	424	743	89,845	4,322
1853	13	3760	91	6029	733	88,950	6	1159	843	99,898	4,881

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

Year	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		Totals.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1849	50	17,548	86	6861	503	36,794	2	402	641	61,605	2,829
1850	59	24,044	97	6553	504	40,594	1	167	661	71,358	3,867
1851	85	34,191	124	7430	511	41,832	2	364	722	83,317	4,274
1852	94	42,846	59	4246	565	44,073	2	200	720	91,365	4,334
1853	88	47,558	86	5654	629	47,978	1	212	804	101,402	4,909

There is abundance of both lime and marl in the County of Charlotte, as well as sea manure, and in those respects, it possesses advantages over most other Counties in the Province. By the census of 1851, it appears the crops of that year were as follows :—Hay, 17,076 tons ; Wheat, 3,263 bushels; Barley, 7,206 bushels; Oats, 69,988 bushels; Buckwheat, 14,304 bushels; Peas and Beans, 1,999 bushels; Turnips, 72,419 bushels; Potatoes, 163,117 bushels. The quantity of Butter made during the year, was 441,522 pounds; of Maple Sugar, 700 pounds; of Lime burned, 15,100 casks.

This County may be described as a hilly Country, with a rocky sea-coast studded with islands, everywhere indented with excellent harbours, and the neighbouring waters abounding with fish. Numerous rivers and large lakes intersect the interior in every direction, and in the valleys and basins of these rivers and lakes, there is much good land. The quantity of available water-power is wonderfully great, and in many places it yet remains to be turned to profitable account.

KING'S COUNTY.—This is an inland County, lying north of St. John, abutting westwardly upon Charlotte County, and widening to the eastward, where it is bounded by the Counties of Albert and Westmorland. It contains 849,920 acres, of which 662,752 acres are granted, and only 187,168 acres are vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 120,923 acres, and its population, 18,842 souls.

King's County is divided into two parts by the River St. John, which passes across it from north to south. The eastern part is intersected by the River Kennebeckasis, which passes through it from north-east to south-west, and renders much of that portion accessible by water. The western part of this County, on both sides of the St. John, is hilly and

dotted with numerous small lakes; while the eastern portion, stretching towards the sandstones of the coal measures, and embracing the lower carboniferous rocks, consists of long swells of land, hills of gentle elevation and rounded summits, with level and fertile valleys between, often of considerable extent, and much picturesque beauty.

There are nine Parishes in this County, thus designated;—Greenwich, Hampton, Norton, Springfield, Studholm, Sussex, Upham, and Westfield. The shire-town is in Kingston, between the Kennebeckasis River and Bellisle Bay. The village of Hampton is a thriving place, twenty-five miles from the City of St. John, on the Kennebeckasis river. The tide flows up this river five miles beyond Hampton, but up to the village the river is navigable for small vessels and steamers. As this village will soon be connected with St. John by the Shediac railway, it will undoubtedly become a place of great resort, and a favorite spot for summer residences. The rides and drives in its vicinity are varied and beautiful, and the Country with its numerous lakes and streams, possesses many attractions for the sportsman.

King's is essentially an agricultural County; the crops of 1851, are thus stated in the census of that year:—Hay, 38,811 tons; Wheat, 14,895 bushels; Barley, 5427 bushels; Oats, 178,968 bushels; Buckwheat, 206,251 bushels; Indian Corn, 2968 bushels; Peas and Beans, 4210 bushels; Turnips, 84,359 bushels; Potatoes, 303,568 bushels; other roots, 9142 bushels. There were then in the County, 18,295 head of neat Cattle; 8463 Cows; 2988 Horses, and 30,235 sheep. The quantity of Butter made in 1851, was 506,292 pounds; and of Maple Sugar, 37,801 pounds. The number of Sawmills was 75; of Grist-mills, 46; with 17 Tanneries, and 11 Carding and Weaving establishments. Apples are found to thrive well in this County, and much attention is now being paid to the growth of that description of fruit.

The facilities of access, both by land and water, from every part of King's County to the harbour of St. John, and a ready market there, give great advantages to the farmers of this County, and render their pursuits in general very profitable.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—This County lies north-westerly of King's County, and between it and Sunbury, being bounded by Charlotte on the south west, and by Westmorland, Kent, and Northumberland, at its north-eastern extremity. It

contains 961,280 acres, of which 514,204 acres are granted, and 444,076 acres are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 63,719 acres, and the population, 10,634 souls.

Queen's County is also divided into two portions by the River St. John, which crosses it from north to south. The largest part, east of the St. John, comprises within its bounds, those two large lakes, the Washademoak and the Grand Lake, with several smaller lakes, and the numerous tributaries by which they are fed. That part of the County west of St. John, is generally broken and hilly, yet there are in this district many tracts of good land. The portion east of the St. John rests almost entirely upon the sandstones of the coal measures, and its prevailing characteristic is that of a low and level country. Along the St. John, there are extensive meadows and large flat islands, formed by alluvial deposits; these possess great fertility of an enduring character, from their being overflowed every spring, and thus annually receiving a fresh deposit of rich alluvium.

The inhabitants of Queen's County are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, for which the country is well adapted; but some of them follow lumbering, and others are employed in raising coals, at various localities near the Grand Lake.

The crops of 1851, are thus stated:—Hay, 22,556 tons; Wheat, 7,222 bushels; Oats, 97,359 bushels; Buckwheat, 89,475 bushels; Indian Corn, 8,507 bushels; Peas and Beans, 2,771 bushels; Turnips, 28,925 bushels; Potatoes, 168,656 bushels. The number of neat Cattle, 10,612; Cows, 4,710; Horses, 1,514; Sheep, 16,040. The quantity of Butter made, 242,342 pounds; of Maple Sugar, 5,587 pounds. There were then 24 Saw-mills; 28 Grist-mills; 8 Tanneries, and 6 Carding and Weaving establishments, with 454 hand looms in the County, at which 59,283 yards of Cloth were made.

Queen's County is divided into nine parishes, thus named:—Brunswick, Canning, Chipman, Gagetown, Hampstead, Johnston, Petersville, Waterborough, and Wickham. Gagetown, a pleasant village, about 50 miles from the sea, is the Shire-town. It is situate upon Gagetown creek, a short distance from the River St. John, on a fine swell of land sloping easily to the water's edge, and may be reached by vessels and steamers of large class.

The large navigable lakes and streams of this County furnish great facilities for the transport of agricultural produce

to the port of St. John, and render it easily accessible from the sea in every part, except at its south western and north eastern extremities.

SUNBURY.—This County is of equal breadth throughout, and lies northwesterly of Queen's, between it and York County, with its south western end abutting upon Charlotte, and its north eastern extreme bounded by Northumberland. Before New-Brunswick was erected into a separate Province, it constituted a county of Nova Scotia, known as "Sunbury;" and now Sunbury is diminished to one of the smallest counties in New-Brunswick. It contains only 782,080 acres, of which 377,078 acres are granted, and 405,002 acres are yet vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 15,587 acres only, and the population, 5,301 souls.

Sunbury County is divided into five parishes, thus designated:—Blissville, Burton, Lincoln, Maugerville, and Sheffield. The Shire-town is in Burton on the west bank of the St. John. The County is divided into two nearly equal portions by the River St. John; the western portion consists chiefly of long swells of land and rounded hills of little elevation, while that part east of the St. John is very low and level, resting almost wholly on the grey and other sandstones of the coal formation. Along the St. John there are large tracts of alluvial land, as in Queen's County, and in the river, several large islands of exceeding fertility, which are flooded nearly every year, and produce large quantities of excellent hay. Lumbering is prosecuted to some extent, but Sunbury may be classed as an agricultural county. The crops of 1851, are thus stated:—Hay, 10,069 tons; Wheat, 5,551 bushels; Barley, 973 bushels; Oats, 40,024 bushels; Buckwheat, 21,911 bushels; Indian Corn, 7,170 bushels; Peas and Beans, 1,378 bushels; Turnips, 17,348 bushels; Potatoes, 116,357 bushels; other roots, 2,682 bushels. The number of neat Cattle, was 4,475; of Cows, 2,125, and of Sheep, 6,688. The quantity of Butter made, was 105,704 pounds, and of Maple Sugar, 1,574 pounds.

The only village in this County is Oromocto, situate on the right bank of the St. John, at the mouth of the river of that name, about 70 miles from the sea. The Oromocto, as its name implies, is a "deep river," and ship-building is prosecuted on its banks to some extent, vessels up to 1300 tons burthen being built there, and sent down the St. John to sea.—

Ship timber of good quality and large size, especially hacmatac (larch) abounds in Sunbury. Large quantities are sent down the St. John, besides affording facilities for ship-building in the county. Bituminous coals are found in Sunbury, but hitherto no mines have been opened or worked.

YORK.—This is a large County, occupying a central position in the Province, and lying across it diagonally. It is bounded by Charlotte County and the frontier of the United States on the south and west, and by Northumberland on the north east; the River St. John flows across it from west to east, and divides it into two unequal portions. Its geological character is greatly varied; the country is diversified with hills and valleys, and intersected by numerous lakes and streams. Along the latter there are many tracts, or "bottoms," of rich alluvial soil, and the hills, in general, are not deficient in fertility even to their summits.

York County contains 2,201,600 acres, of which 970,914 acres are granted, and the remaining 1,230,686 acres are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 69,017 acres, and the population, 17,618 souls. There are ten parishes in this county, thus designated:—Douglas, Dumfries, Fredericton, Kingsclear, New Maryland, Prince William, Queensbury, Saint Mary's, Southampton, and Stanley. The Shire-town is the City of Fredericton; with its environs, constituting the parish of that name, it contained in 1851, 4,458 inhabitants. This City is the seat of government in New-Brunswick; it is situate on the right bank of the St. John, at 84 miles distance from the Bay of Fundy, and the river is navigable up to this point for large steamers and the smaller class of sea-going vessels. The town is pleasantly situated on a level plain, consisting of diluvial sand and gravel, several feet higher than the alluvial intervales along the river; it is bounded in front by a wide sweep of the River St. John, which is here three quarters of a mile wide, and in the rear, by a range of hills, moderately elevated, which rise directly from the plain. The streets are wide and airy; they are perfectly straight, and cross each other at right angles; the cultivation of gardens, and the planting of ornamental trees have added greatly to the beauty of the situation.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Province, resides at Fredericton, in a large stone building known as Government House. In the Province building, which is of wood, the Pro-

vincial Legislature holds its sittings, and the Supreme Court also meets there. The Crown Land Office, and other public offices, are in close proximity to the Province building.—King's College is a substantial stone building, 170 feet long and 60 feet wide, standing on the hill in the rear of Fredericton; from it there is a very fine view of the river, and the adjacent country. There are barracks in the City, near the river, with sufficient accommodation for a regiment of infantry. The City has been incorporated but a few years; its affairs are managed as in St. John, by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, elected by the citizens and rate payers.—The Central Bank, located at this place, with a paid-up capital of £35,000, gives facilities for business, and from its position, there is much trade carried on from Fredericton with the upper country. Altogether, it is a thriving place, which will steadily increase with the settlement and improvement of the country.

York is an Agricultural County, although lumbering is pursued within its limits to a large extent. The crops of 1851 are thus stated:—Hay, 26,430 tons; Wheat, 16,142 bushels; Barley, 4,539 bushels; Oats, 205,343 bushels; Buckwheat, 62,765 bushels; Indian Corn, 18,178 bushels; Peas and Beans, 6,842 bushels; Turnips, 44,616 bushels; Potatoes, 233,695 bushels; other roots, 6,524 bushels. The number of neat Cattle, was 11,591; of Cows, 5,705; of horses, 2,440; of Sheep, 16,734. The quantity of Butter made, was 447,395 pounds; of Maple Sugar, 31,077 pounds. There were then 35 Saw-mills; 31 Grist-mills; 11 Tanneries; 5 Carding and Weaving establishments; with 477 hand looms in the county, at which 70,936 yards of Cloth were made.

Two very striking instances of success attending the formation of new settlements in the wilderness by associations of settlers, can be adduced in this County. The Harvey settlement was formed in 1837, by a party of emigrants from the north of England, who landed in the province in a very destitute condition. The Tee-total settlement was formed in 1842, by a party of destitute emigrants from the south of Ireland. Both these settlements are now in the most prosperous and thriving condition; many of the settlers, who at the outset were in actual want, are now possessed of large and valuable farms, while some have become positively wealthy. These persons were assisted, in the first instance, by being employed to make roads through the wilderness to their se-

veral settlements, for which they were paid at a reasonable rate. This mode of assistance gave them not only profitable employment, but enabled them to reach their lands with facility. The experiment was attended with complete success, and no doubt might be extended to other parts of the Province with the like favourable results.

In the north eastern part of this County, the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company, (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1834,) holds upwards of half a million acres of land in one tract. This Company has from time to time expended large sums in making roads, and constructing bridges, mills, school-houses, churches, and other buildings, in order to encourage the settlement of their territory. Stanley, a thriving village on the river Nashwaak, was founded by the Company; a good road connects this village with the City of Fredericton. At present, the Company sells lots of land, up to 300 acres each, at the rate of 4s. 6d. currency per acre, (equal to 3s. 9d. sterling,) payable as follows:—Deposit on signing agreement to purchase, 6d. currency per acre. The second year no payment is required; the third year, and each succeeding year, 6d. currency per acre, until the whole is paid, without interest. Larger quantities of land may be purchased by special agreement, as also improved farms, with buildings; a liberal discount is made by the Company to those who pay in full at the time of purchase. Settlements have been established on the south west Miramichi, Nashwaak, Mactaquack, and Keswick rivers; the cleared and cultivated land on many of the farms in these Settlements, is from 30 to 80 acres. Much of the land is represented to be of good quality, especially near the rivers, and there are several mill sites for sale. The Company's Commissioner resides at Fredericton, and there is an agent at the port of St. John.

CARLETON.—This County is nearly triangular in form; it lies north of York, with the State of Maine on the west, York County on the east, and Victoria to the northward. The River St. John runs nearly through its centre from north to south; it contains 700,000 acres, of which 465,802 acres are granted, and 234,198 acres are still vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was 55,537 acres, and the population, 11,108 souls.

There are seven parishes in Carleton County, as follows:—Brighton, Kent, Northampton, Simonds, Wakefield, Wick-

low, and Woodstock. The Shire-town is Woodstock, a prosperous village on the right bank of the St. John, about 64 miles, by the river, above Fredericton. The great post road by the valley of the St. John to Lower Canada, passes through Woodstock; and it is at the extremity of a high road from the town of Houlton, in the State of Maine, about 12 miles distant, on which there is much traffic. From the rapidity of the current, transportation downward on the River St. John is quite easy. Steamers of light draft ply regularly during the summer, from Fredericton to Woodstock, except when the water in the river is very low; but such improvements are now being made in the navigation between these places, that steamers will be enabled to ply more frequently than heretofore. Being surrounded by a fine agricultural country, the steady advancement of Woodstock is quite certain.

There is much alluvial land of excellent quality along the St. John, and its tributaries, in this County, and the upland is generally very good, producing large crops of grain and vegetables, besides being well adapted to horticulture. The crops of 1851, are thus stated:—Hay, 15,718 tons; Wheat, 21,165 bushels; Barley, 8,512 bushels; Oats, 234,628 bushels; Buckwheat, 131,482 bushels; Indian Corn, 14,650 bushels; Peas and Beans, 7,163 bushels; Turnips, 73,506 bushels; Potatoes, 174,416 bushels; other roots, 2,235 bushels.—The number of neat Cattle in that year, was 8,072; of Cows, 4,026, of Sheep, 14,361. The quantity of Butter made, was 237,172 pounds; of Maple Sugar, 37,520 pounds; of Iron smelted, 770 tons; and of Lime burned, 840 casks.

The completion of the railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock, by giving ready access to the sea at all seasons, will throw open the resources of this County in timber and iron, and rapidly develope its great agricultural capabilities.

VICTORIA.—Next to Northumberland, this is the largest County in the Province. It comprises all the land on the St. John and its tributaries, above Carleton County, which belongs to New-Brunswick, and a large portion of territory watered by the upper tributaries of the Restigouche. It is bounded by the State of Maine on the west, by Canada to the north, and by the Counties of Northumberland and Restigouche on the east.

Victoria contains 2,872,000 acres, of which only 345,600 acres are granted; the remaining 2,526,400 acres are still

vacant. The quantity of cleared land in 1851, was but 26,834 acres, and the population, 5,408 souls.

The ranges of high land which cross this County, are generally of the primitive rocks; bold and rugged in their outlines, they give the country a wild and romantic aspect. But although much of the surface is elevated, and rises into lofty eminences, there are not many abrupt precipices, and in general, the slopes are not too steep for cultivation. Along the St. John, the belts of alluvial land become more and more narrow; but there are terraces along the whole course of the river, composed of successive deposits of alluvium, sometimes consisting of five different steps, indicating that number of changes in the level of the stream.

There are six parishes in Victoria, thus designated:—Andover, Madawaska, Perth, Saint Basil, Saint Francis, and St. Leonard. The Shire-town is Colebrooke, a village situate at the Grand Falls of the St. John, which are about 200 miles from the sea. A sudden turn in the river at this place forms a little peninsula upon which the village is placed. The whole waters of the St. John are precipitated over a ledge of rocks 74 feet in height, and then rush wildly through a narrow rocky gorge of three quarters of a mile, descending in that distance 45 feet. The difference of level between the waters in the basin at the head of the falls, and the waters of the basin at the foot of the rocky gorge, up to which the lower St. John is navigable for tow-boats and sometimes for small steamers, is 119 feet. Squared timber and round logs from the extensive forests on the upper St. John and its numerous tributaries, are passed over the Falls and down the rocky gorge, but not without considerable loss and damage, even under the most favourable circumstances. All merchandize and supplies for the upper country are hauled by horses across the portage between the upper and lower basins, and this is attended with great labour and expense. A railway has been projected to overcome the difficulties of transit at this point, to be worked by a stationary steam engine at the summit level, with inclined planes to the water in either direction, and it is believed that this undertaking when completed, will be of great public and private benefit.

The Tobique river, which enters the St. John about 20 miles below the Grand Falls, is almost wholly within the County of Victoria. It is a river of large size, and the land along its valley is reported to be of excellent quality; as yet

it is in a state of complete wilderness, and almost wholly destitute of settlers. The ledges of red sand stone, and the cliffs of gypsum, in the valley of the Tobique, with other rocks of a favourable character, combine to form an admirable soil along the river, exceedingly well adapted for cultivation. There is here good land sufficient for a large county, needing only the labor of man to bring it into profitable cultivation.

In the upper part of Victoria, at the mouth of the Madawaska river, stands the rising village of Edmundston. From its position on the St. John, at the outlet of a navigable river flowing from extensive chains of lakes extending to within 16 miles of the St. Lawrence, and watering a wide extent of timber country, this village bids fair to become a place of some importance and considerable trade.

The population of Victoria is yet too scanty to have done much toward developing its agricultural capabilities. But considering the large proportion of its inhabitants who are engaged in lumbering, the following return of the crops of 1851, is worth notice:—Hay, 6,961 tons; Wheat, 5,262 bushels; Barley, 7,979 bushels; Oats, 59,163 bushels; Buckwheat, 44,730 bushels; Indian Corn, 824 bushels; Peas and Beans, 7,824 bushels; Turnips, 9,195 bushels; Potatoes, 84,527 bushels. The quantity of Butter made in 1851, was 78,467 pounds; of Maple Sugar, 55,685 pounds; of Gypsum quarried, 4,075 tons.

The Grand river, the Quisibis, and the Green river, are three considerable streams in this County, flowing into the St. John from the eastward; they interlock with the Restigouche and its upper tributaries, which flow in the opposite direction. The various streams thus interlaced, drain a tract of country containing more than a million of acres, of which very little is known, the whole being yet in a state of nature, and heretofore visited only by some exploring lumberman, or an adventurous hunter and trapper. The reports of explorers state that there are in this tract thousands of acres of deep rich soil, covered with the finest timber, standing more widely apart than is usual in the forests of New-Brunswick, and giving to the country a park-like character.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The chief executive officer is the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Sovereign of England, of whom he is the immediate representative in the Province. His functions are extensive, as he performs the duties of Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral, Chancellor, Ordinary, and other high offices. He administers the government with the advice of an Executive Council of nine members, who hold office only while they possess the confidence of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the Assembly, retiring on an adverse vote, precisely as the ministry in England. The Legislative Council, or upper House of the Legislature, consists of twenty one members, appointed for life by the Crown. The lower House, or House of Assembly, is the popular branch, and consists of forty-one members, elected by the people. The several Counties, and the City of St. John, are thus represented in the Assembly:—Restigouche, two members; Gloucester, two; Northumberland, four; Kent, two; Westmorland, four; Albert, two; County of St. John, four; City of St. John, two; Charlotte, four; King's, three; Queen's, two; Sunbury, two; York, four; Carleton, two; Victoria, two.

The Legislative Council has the power of amending or rejecting bills sent to it by the House of Assembly, and may originate bills, except money bills. The members of the House of Assembly are elected every four years, by freeholders in the several Counties, and by the citizens in St. John. This House has the power of appropriating the public monies, levying duties, investigating the public accounts, and generally of legislating on the affairs of the Province, as they are brought under its notice by the government, by its own members, or by the petitions of the people. Bills which have passed both branches of the Legislature, must receive the assent of the Lieutenant Governor before they become law; and they are then subject to the approval or disallowance of Her Majesty in Council.

JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Courts of Justice are, the Supreme Court, Court of Vice Admiralty, Court for the trial and punishment of Piracy, Probate Courts, Court of Marriage and Divorce, Inferior

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and Justices' Courts. The Court of Chancery has been recently abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to the Supreme Court. This Court consists of a Chief Justice and four assistant Judges; its jurisdiction extends to all criminal cases, and civil suits where the amount in dispute exceeds five pounds, except in cases of appeal from the Justices' Courts. It sits at Fredericton, four terms in each year, and the Judges go on circuit, and hold the Assizes in each County, the same as in England.

The Court of Vice Admiralty is held at the City of St. John, and is presided over by one Judge, holding his commission from the Crown. This Court decides maritime causes, and has jurisdiction over prizes taken in war. The Court for the trial and punishment of Piracy and other offences committed on the high seas, consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Executive Council, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty, the Provincial Secretary and the Provincial Treasurer, with the Flag Officers and Captains and Commanders of ships of war on the station, for the time being. It sits at any place within the Province, appointed by any three of its members, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the Judge of the Vice Admiralty, being one.

The Courts of Probate are held in each County, by Surrogate Judges appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. These Courts are always open for the transaction of business, although regular sittings are usually held once in each month in the Counties, and once each week in the City of St. John. The duties of these Courts relate to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration for the estates of persons dying intestate, making orders for the distribution of such estates, and compelling executors and administrators to render exact accounts of their proceedings.

The Court of Governor and Council, for hearing and determining cases relating to marriage and divorce, consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and usually one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It sits at Fredericton on the second Tuesday in February, and the third Tuesdays in June and October.

The Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, are held in each County four times in the

year. They are presided over by three or more Judges, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the senior of whom acts as Chairman of the Magistrates at the General Sessions. On the civil side, these Courts have jurisdiction of all causes where the sum in dispute exceeds five pounds, except in cases where the title to land is involved. On the criminal side, the Sessions exercise jurisdiction over larcenies and minor offences, not involving capital punishment. The Sessions also, in counties not yet incorporated, appoint County and Parish Officers and audit their accounts, levy rates and taxes, and exercise a general supervision over Parish and County business. In one county which is now incorporated, these duties are performed by a warden and councillors elected by the rate payers in each parish; and doubtless, other counties will soon avail themselves of the privilege of being incorporated under the provisions of the municipal act.

The Justices' Courts are usually held at the residences of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, whenever necessary or convenient. Two Justices are competent to decide in cases of petty theft, or of assault and battery, not accompanied by wounding or aggravated circumstances. In civil suits, one Justice decides causes where the sum in dispute is less than five pounds, or the damages claimed are less than forty shillings, except where the title to lands comes in question. An appeal lies from the decision of the Justices in these cases to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

TENURE OF LAND AND LAW OF INHERITANCE.

All lands are held in New-Brunswick in free and common socage, or simple freehold, by letters patent from the Crown, under the Great Seal of the Province. No quit-rent, due, or service is imposed; mines and minerals only are reserved to Her Majesty and her successors. Granted land is transferred from one individual to another by simple deed of feoffment, or indenture of bargain and sale, which must be registered in the office of the register of deeds, in the County where the land lies, in order to be effective. Mortgages, wills, memorials of judgment which bind real estate, leases, and other instruments affecting the title to land, must also be registered in the same office, where searches can be made and titles ascertained.

In the distribution of real estate, the widow, in all cases, has her right of dower, or one-third during life; when there

is no will, the law gives two shares to the eldest son, and one share to each of the other sons and daughters. If there are no children, the estate is divided among the next of kin, in equal shares. Of personal property, the widow takes one-third, and the residue is divided equally among the sons and daughters, share and share alike. If there are no children, the widow is entitled to one-half the personal estate, and the other half is appropriated among the next of kin, in equal proportion.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND MEANS OF EDUCATION.

The extent of the provision for the worship of God, will be best understood by the following statement of the places of public worship in each County, and the number of clergymen in the Province:—

Places of worship in Restigouche County, 6; Gloucester, 19; Northumberland, 32; Kent, 21; Westmorland, 38; Albert, 20; St. John, 40; Charlotte, 53; King's, 61; Queen's, 46; Sunbury, 15; York, 45; Carleton, 25; Victoria, 8. Total places of worship in the Province, 423.

The number of clergymen of the several religious denominations in New-Brunswick, in 1853, is thus stated:—

The Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, one bishop, one archdeacon, and 58 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church, one bishop, two vicars general, and 23 priests. The Church of Scotland, as by law established, 8 clergymen; The Presbytery of New-Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standards, 13 clergymen; the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, 3 clergymen; Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia, 1 clergyman; Wesleyan Methodists, 33 ministers; Baptists, 52 ministers and 7 licentiates; Free Christian Baptists, 18 ministers; General Baptist Church, 2 ministers; Congregational Church, or Independents, 4 ministers.

With the exception of some assistance received by the clergy of the Church of England from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and by the Wesleyan ministers from the Methodist Missionary Society in England, the clergy of New-Brunswick are supported almost wholly by the contributions of the members of their several churches, on the voluntary principle, no tithes or other charges for ecclesiastical purposes being known in the Province.

EDUCATION.—New-Brunswick, with its limited population and revenue, devotes annually about £12,000 sterling to educational purposes. Few countries in the world, in proportion to population and income, devote so large a sum to the education of the rising generation.

At the head of the educational establishments of the Province is King's College, at Fredericton, which was established by Royal Charter dated 18th November, 1823. The object of this College, as declared in the Charter, is "the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of literature and science." It receives a grant amounting to £2000 sterling per annum from the Province, and has besides a revenue arising from its endowment in lands, which have enabled the College Council to erect a spacious building, provide a considerable library and the requisite scientific, mathematical and astronomical instruments.

In each County of the Province, except York, King's, and Victoria, there is a Grammar School, supported by subscriptions, tuition fees, and a grant of £100 per annum from the Provincial Treasury. These Grammar Schools are managed by trustees; instruction is given in the classics, and in the usual branches of English education—and here the foundation is laid for admission into College. In York County, the Collegiate School at Fredericton, under King's College, takes the place of a Grammar School.

The Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, is under the general superintendence of the Baptist Association of New-Brunswick, by whom it was founded in 1836. The course of instruction comprises the classics, English education, and mathematics. It has no permanent revenues, and its maintenance depends on grants from the Provincial Legislature and the contributions of the denomination.

The Wesleyan Methodists have an Academy at Mount Allison, a very pleasant situation, at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland. The building, which is handsome and spacious, was completed in 1843, by private subscriptions, and a very large donation from C. F. Allison, Esq., from whom the place takes its name. This institution is incorporated, and a managing committee has the direction of its affairs. The branches of learning taught are, the classics, mathematics, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, and divinity. This Academy receives a small grant from the Province annually,

but is chiefly supported by tuition money and private subscriptions.

The expenses of board and tuition at the Baptist Academy and the Wesleyan Academy, are about £30 per annum.

An incorporated body styled "The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick," is endowed with certain lands and grants of money; it has established schools at St. John, Fredericton, and other places in the Province, where many children of the poorer classes are taught gratis, besides being furnished with books and sometimes with clothing.

But the schools most generally diffused throughout the Province are the Common or Parish schools, which enable the children in every settlement, unless very remote, to obtain the blessings of education.

The Act relating to Parish Schools makes the following provisions, which are now in operation. The Lieutenant Governor, with the Executive Council and the Superintendent of Schools, constitute a Provincial Board of Education. The Governor and Council appoint the Superintendent, who acts as Secretary to the Board, and they also appoint an Inspector of Schools for each County. A model School and a Training School are established, and examiners appointed of those who desire to become teachers. On the report of the examiners, the Board of Education grants licenses to the persons examined as first, second, or third class teachers. The Inspectors of Schools visit and examine the schools in their several districts four times in each year, or oftener, if the Board directs, and make an annual report. Male teachers of the third class receive from the Provincial Treasury £22 10s. currency per annum, and are required to teach reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Teachers of the second class receive £30 currency per annum, and in addition to the foregoing, must teach English grammar, geography, history, and book-keeping. Teachers of the first class receive £37 10s. per annum, and besides what is taught by the two preceding classes, must also teach geometry, mensuration, land surveying, navigation, and algebra. Female teachers of the third class, receive £17 10s. per annum, and teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needlework. Those of the second class receive £22 10s. per annum, and in addition teach English grammar and geography. Female teachers of the first class receive £27 10s. per annum, and teach history in addition to what is taught by the second and third class

teachers. No teacher is paid for a less period than six months, unless under special circumstances, nor unless the inhabitants of the district have raised by assessment, or paid for his or her support, in the same proportion as the Provincial allowance. Any parish or district which voluntarily assesses itself for the support of common schools, receives from the Provincial Treasury 25 per cent. more than parishes or districts which do not assess; but in case of such assessment the tuition money must not exceed two shillings sterling per quarter. In every school, three children of indigent parents are admitted as free scholars.

The Provincial allowance for schools must not exceed an average of £200 currency to each parish in any one County, or £260 to any one parish therein. The number of parish schools and scholars in each County, in 1853, is thus stated: —Restigouche, 22 schools, 508 scholars; Gloucester, 35 schools, 1167 scholars; Northumberland, 58 schools, 2304 scholars: Kent, 36 schools, 1169 scholars; Westmorland, 95 schools, 2967 scholars; Albert, 33 schools, 994 scholars; St. John, 64 schools, 2869 scholars; Charlotte, 122 schools, 2702 scholars; King's, 97 schools, 2507 scholars; Queen's, 65 schools, 1643 scholars; Sunbury, 22 schools, 751 scholars; York, 57 schools, 2659 scholars; Carleton, 56 schools, 1612 scholars; Victoria, 12 schools, 275 scholars.

Besides these parish schools, there are four Roman Catholic schools in different parts of the Province, an Academy at St. Stephen, an Infant School at Fredericton, as also an African School and a Commercial School at St. John, which receive special grants annually from the Legislature.

The number of parish schools in 1852, was 588, attended by 18,591 Scholars; the numbers in 1853 were, Schools, 744, Scholars, 24,127; evincing a marked increase both of schools and scholars.

CIVIL LIST, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

In 1837, the proceeds of all Her Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenues, and of all sales and leases of Crown lands, woods, mines, and royalties, in New-Brunswick were surrendered to the Province, and made payable to the Provincial Treasurer. In consideration of this surrender, the sum of £14,500 currency annually, was granted to Her Majesty to provide for the payment of the Civil List of the Province.

The salaries of the Lieutenant Governor and the principal officers of the Province are borne on this list, and paid from the sum so granted.

The revenues of the Province for 1852 and 1853 are thus stated in pounds sterling. :—

	1852	1853
Amount of fixed revenue, - -	£105,502	£135,662
" " incidental revenue, -	5,559	13,667
" " receipts in aid, - -	73	2,778
	£111,134	£152,107

The following statement of expenditures in 1852 and 1853, in pounds sterling, shows the various objects for which the Provincial Revenues are annually disbursed :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1852.	1853.
Civil List, - - - - - - -	£12,083	£12,083
Pay and Expenses of the Legislature, -	10,347	7,815
Judicial Establishment, - - -	1,216	1,310
Printing Laws, &c., - - - -	2,321	1,167
College and Grammar Schools, - -	2,635	2,750
Parish and Madras Schools, - -	14,674	9,295
Great Roads and Bridges, - - -	16,846	16,514
Bye Roads and Bridges, - - -	16,518	16,793
Navigation of Rivers, - - - -	2,705	1,775
Public Buildings, - - - -	2,038	977
Wharves and Landings, - - -	150	2,445
Post Office, Couriers, &c., - - -	3,939	3,899
Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -	6,850	6,600
Provincial Penitentiary, - - -	2,666	1,083
Destruction of Bears and Wolves, -	158	166
Erection of Oat Mills, - - - -	41	37
Agricultural Societies, - - -	2,393	1,803
Fishery Societies, - - - -	468	470
Relief of Emigrants, - - - -	517	512
Charitable purposes, - - - -	1,849	976
Indians, - - - - - -	290	350
Returned Duties, - - - -	434	123
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	3,689	1,628
Taking Census, - - - - -	1,695	—
Water Company, - - - -	4,166	—
Interest on sums borrowed, - - -	8,514	4,827
For the support of Light Houses, - -	2,989	2,952
For the support of Sick and Disabled Seamen,	1,016	1,217
Military Expenditure, - - - -	232	241
	£129,356	£104,705

It will be observed that the expenditures of 1853 were greatly below the revenues of that year; the difference was applied to paying off the funded debt of the Province. The floating debt alone remains; this is about equal to a half-year's revenue, and as there is a surplus accumulating in 1854 in the Treasury, it is quite possible that the close of the year will see the Province free of debt, except as regards the debentures issued in respect of the Railways now in course of construction.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS; VALUE OF COINS; RATE OF INTEREST.

Savings' Banks are established in several parts of the Province, where deposits are received to the extent of £50 currency for one person, and interest allowed at the rate of five per cent. per annum. These Banks are regulated by law, and the Province Treasurer is authorised to receive the money deposited in them, and allow six per cent. interest; the difference of one per cent. in the interest pays the expenses of these institutions.

The Spanish dollar is taken as the standard of currency; its value is established by law at five shillings currency. The public accounts are kept, and returns made, in army sterling, which rates the dollar at four shillings and two pence sterling. To bring currency into army sterling, it is only necessary to deduct one-sixth; and to bring sterling into currency, to add one-fifth to the several amounts.

The sovereign is a legal tender at 24s. 4d. currency. The English crown piece passes at 6s. 1d. currency, and other silver coins in proportion. Emigrants should not bring bank notes, as those are generally sold at less than the same amount in gold or silver.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. per annum. No greater rate is allowed to be taken, except in the case of bottomry bonds, or the loan of grain, cattle, or live stock, where the lender takes the risk of casualties upon himself.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants to New-Brunswick are especially cautioned against taking passage to Quebec, as there are no regular means of conveyance from that port to any of the Lower Provinces. The only route is by railway to Portland, in

Maine, and thence by steamer to St. John, which is expensive.

Passage tickets should always be carefully retained by emigrants, so that if they are not treated according to law, or are landed at a different place from that named in the ticket, they may obtain redress. Emigrants are warned that they have no claim of right on the emigrant fund, and should provide themselves with sufficient means of their own, for their subsistence and conveyance into the interior from the port where they land. Sick emigrants only are provided at the public expense. Agricultural labourers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the Province; but artisans are recommended to bring such tools as they possess, if not too bulky. Those who intend to become settlers, should bring a stock of comfortable warm clothing, with blankets, and strong boots and shoes for their families. There is no duty on the household effects of emigrants.

The best period to arrive in New-Brunswick is early in May, so as to be in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in. The average length of passages to New-Brunswick from Great Britain and Ireland, is 36 days, but the Passengers' Act requires provisions and water to be laid in for 70 days. Passengers are entitled by law to be maintained on board the ship, the same as during the voyage, for 48 hours after arrival in port. The tax on each passenger is 2*s.* 6*d.* currency, (2*s.* 1*d.* sterling,) which is paid by the master of the ship; and security must be given by bond in the penalty of £75 currency, that any lunatic, idiot, maimed, blind, or infirm person not belonging to an emigrant family, shall not become chargeable to the funds of the Province for three years. This bond may however be dispensed with, or cancelled by order of the Lieut. Governor in Council, on payment of such reasonable sum as shall be deemed just and proper under the circumstances.

Until emigrants become acquainted with the labour of the country, their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. They should therefore be careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages on their first arrival.

Demand for Labour.—The progress of agriculture in New-Brunswick causes a steady demand for labour in the rural districts, and, for the last two years, farmers have suffered more than any other class, from an inadequate supply of agricultural labourers and female domestics. In the towns there

has also been great scarcity of female servants, and a supply of these is greatly needed. Boys from 12 to 18 years of age are greatly in demand throughout the Province by farmers and mechanics. Unskilled labourers are generally sure of employment, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. sterling per day, according to their ability and the length of time for which they are engaged. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners are in request at good wages; and there is no scarcity of employment for millwrights, smiths, foundrymen and workers in iron generally, painters, tailors, and shoemakers.

THE CLEARING OF WILD LAND is to be understood as cutting down and burning the trees, fencing, and leaving the land ready for crop, the stumps and roots alone remaining to impede the operations of the farmer. The expense varies greatly according to circumstances, but may be stated at £2 to £4 sterling per acre. A comfortable log house, 16 by 24 feet, two floors, and shingled roof, costs £12 to £15 sterling, but much less when the work is chiefly performed by the emigrant himself. When properly built, this description of house is extremely warm and comfortable. No emigrant should undertake to clear land and make a farm, unless he has the means of supporting his family for 12 months. It is better that the emigrant should engage himself to a farmer for the first year or two after his arrival, by which he will obtain experience as to the work of the country and the mode of conducting a farm, while laying up his wages wherewith to make a beginning in the forest.

If the emigrant is possessed of some capital, he should by no means expend it in endeavouring to make a farm in the wilderness, as he will be almost certain thereby to waste his means. He should buy land partially cleared, either in crop or ready for crop; he will always find persons ready to sell their land, with house and clearing, stock, and implements of husbandry suitable to the country, at a much less price than he could procure them for himself.

By adopting this course, an emigrant that arrives in New-Brunswick with £100 sterling, will in a few years find himself in easy and independent circumstances, and the greater number he has in family, the better off he will be.

THE DIRECT TAXES payable by a settler, are for poor rates, County expenses, and occasional assessments for public buildings; in the case of a small farmer, these altogether seldom amount to £1 per annum. The settler is also liable to perform statute labour on the roads, streets, and bridges, in his County,

but not the first year after his arrival in the country. He may perform this labour either in person or by sufficient substitute, eight hours of actual labour being considered a day's work; or he may commute the same, at the rate of one shilling and threepence currency for each day's labour. The scale of annual assessment for statute labour is as follows:—Persons between 18 and 21 years of age, 2 days; above 21 years, 4 days; and one day in addition for every £100 in value of his real and personal estate, or one day for every £25 of his annual income, up to 60 days' labour, beyond which no person can be assessed. Every rate-payer is liable to serve the following offices in his parish; constable, pound keeper, fence-viewer, parish clerk, overseer of the poor, clerk of the market, assessor or collector of rates, road commissioner, surveyor of highways, trustee of schools, and some other offices peculiar to certain Counties, such as surveyors of dams, overseers of fisheries, boom masters, and timber drivers, for all which, however, (except as trustee of schools) small fees or perquisites are allowed. All persons between 16 and 60 years of age are liable to serve in the militia in case of necessity.

Ordinary Diseases.—As yet, no regular bills of mortality are made up in the Province; and with respect to the ordinary diseases of the country, their type and prevalence, reference can only be had to the reports of the Medical Officers in charge of the troops in the Colony, which are prepared with great minuteness and precision. In the report submitted to Parliament in 1853, it is stated that common continued fever constitutes about two-thirds of the fevers in this command; but is much less frequent than even among the most favored class of troops in the United Kingdom, and much less severe in its character. The proportion of typhus is also smaller than in the United Kingdom, although its intensity is much the same; eruptive fevers have been so rare as scarcely to require notice. In a former report, attention was called to the fact, that notwithstanding the greater severity of the climate, and the sudden alternations of temperature to which the troops are exposed, the proportion both of admissions into hospital, and deaths by diseases of the lungs, was lower than among an equal number of infantry in the United Kingdom; and the same was observable during the ten years included in the report of 1853. Diseases of the liver are stated to be rare in this command, more so than among the same class of troops in the United Kingdom. Other classes of diseases, although

a source of considerable inefficiency, are stated not to add much to the mortality; most of these are produced by habitual drunkenness, arising from the low price and facility of procuring ardent spirits. On the whole, there is much less sickness and mortality both among officers and men, than in any part of the United Kingdom.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

All the fruits generally found in England, are grown in New-Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, currants, gooseberries, strawberrics, and cherries. Of the wild fruits, there are strawberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, great whortleberries, blue whortleberries, wild cherries, and some others. Butter nuts, hazel nuts, and beech nuts are plentiful in many places.

The potatoes of New-Brunswick are most excellent; those grown in newly cleared land are often drier than others, and of superior flavour. All the varieties of peas and beans, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, cucumbers, and squashes, with all other common culinary vegetables of the United Kingdom, are cultivated with success.

WILD BEASTS AND GAME.

Occasionally, wolves annoy the farmer to a small extent; in the more settled districts, sheep are usually protected by a fold. The farmer may sometimes loose a stray hog by the bears; but there are many farmers who have lived all their lives in the Province, without seeing either wolf or bear. As in other countries, foxes and smaller animals are destructive to poultry that is not looked after carefully.

Game is mentioned as forming one of the natural resources of the country. The animals hunted are, the elk, or moose deer; the carriboo, a species of reindeer; and the Virginian red deer. Of the smaller animals which are taken either by hunting or trapping, there are—the beaver, otter, mink, musk-rat, marten, (a species of sable,) fox, fisher, (or pine marten,) lynx, raccoon, porcupine, woodchuck, ermine, and northern hare. Of birds, there are wild geese, wild ducks in great variety, and wood grouse, usually called partridges. Snipe and woodcock afford some fine shooting in their season. There are several sorts of curlew, some very large, and an infinite

variety of the plover tribe. The passenger pigeon sometimes visits the Province in great numbers.

As has been already stated, all the rivers, lakes, and streams of New-Brunswick abound with fish, in considerable variety; and if a man thinks proper, in the words of Izaak Walton, "to be pleasant and eat a trout," he can gratify his taste almost anywhere in the Province.

THE ABORIGINES.

There are in New-Brunswick two tribes of Indians, differing widely from each other in their language, customs, implements, and habits of life. The marked distinction in almost every particular, between these tribes, inhabiting the same country, and evidently sprung from the same stock, constitutes a remarkable point of interest.

First in order, not only as the most numerous, but as possessing both moral and physical superiority over the others, are the Micmacs—a tall and powerful race of men, who speak a dialect of the Algonquin language, and frequent the northern or Gulf Shore of the Province. The less numerous and inferior body are the Milicetes, who speak a dialect of the Huron language, and frequent the River St. John and its tributary waters. The Micmacs are strongly attached to the sea-side, near which they are generally found; hence the Milicetes call them "salt-water Indians." The Milicetes, on the contrary, have great aversion to salt water; they are thorough woodsmen, and confine themselves to the lakes and streams of the interior, for navigating which their light canoes are well adapted.

An enumeration of the Indians of the Province was made by the writer in 1841, when it was found that their numbers stood thus:—Of Micmacs; adults—males, 229; females, 255; under 14—boys, 215; girls, 236; total, 935. Of Milicetes; adults—males, 111; females, 113; under 14—boys, 107; girls, 111; total, 442. The whole number of Indians in the Province in 1841, was, therefore, 1377. By the census of 1851, it appears that the numbers then found amounted to 1116 only; and there is reason to believe, from enquiries recently made, that their numbers do not now reach 1000. That they are steadily decreasing, is beyond a doubt; and this, in a great degree, is owing to the ravages made among their adults by small pox and typhus fever, and among children, by measles, hooping cough, scarlet fever, and other dis-

eases to which children are subject. Very few submit to be vaccinated, and hence small pox is their great scourge. Their unwillingness to undergo regular medical treatment is the reason why diseases are fatal among them, and not so to persons of European descent.

The Micmacs subsist during the summer chiefly by fishing and fowling; during winter many of them find employment with lumbermen in the forest. On the Miramichi and Richibucto rivers, several Micmac families have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and have comfortable houses, with some stock. The Milicetes hunt and trap during the winter; in summer they make baskets and other light articles, varying their labour with fishing and shooting. The people of both tribes live on the most friendly terms with their white neighbors; and they are often engaged by sportsmen as their attendants on excursions along the coast, or up the rivers, an employment of which they are very fond.

CONCLUSION.

The observations of Lord Durham, with respect to the capabilities and advantages of the British North American Colonies, are specially applicable to New-Brunswick. It possesses great natural resources for the maintenance of large and flourishing communities. A wide range of the best soil still remains unsettled, and may be rendered available for the purposes of agriculture. The wealth of forests of the best timber, and of extensive regions containing valuable minerals, yet remains untouched. Along the whole line of sea coast, around each island, and in every river, are to be found the most productive fisheries in the world. The best fuel and most abundant water-power are available for manufactures. Trade with other countries is favoured by the possession of a large number of safe and commodious harbours. Numerous rivers, long and deep, supply the means of easy internal intercourse; the structure of the country, generally, affords the utmost facility for every species of communication by land. Unbounded materials of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry are present. These elements of wealth and special advantages need only capital and labour to be turned to profitable account, and render New-Brunswick, with a large and flourishing population, one of the fairest and richest portions of the British Colonial Empire.

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